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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

UN-Sponsored Talks on Namibia Conclude	A 1
European Parliament President Receives PRC Women's Delegation	A 1
Correction to UNSC Consultations on Iranian-U.S. Crisis	A 1

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO on Atomic Energy, U.S. Pakistan Relations [24 Oct]	B 1
Officials Say Soviets Diverting U.S. Technology to Military	B 1
Fang Yi Meets With U.S. Delegations	B 2
Wisconsin University Group	B 2
Smithsonian Delegation	B 2
Briefs: Consul-General to San Francisco	B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Chinese Journalists Interview Premier Ohira	D 1
Japanese Governors Demand Return of N. Islands	D 1
Former Premier Tanaka Presents Cherry Saplings	D 2
Chen Pixian Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation	D 2
Ji Pengfei Meets Japanese Delegations	D 2
Kagawa Prefecture	D 2
Kagawa Prefecture Assembly	D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnamese Provocations Hampering Harvest in Yunnan	E 1
Thai Officials Meet UN Fact-Finding Commission	E 2
Thailand Moving Kampuchean Refugees From Border	E 2
U.S. Relief Supplies Arrive	E 2
ASEAN Only Recognizes Democratic Kampuchea	E 3
Vice Premier Bo Yibo Meets Burmese Journalists	E 3
Huang Hua Arrives in Burma 19 Nov	E 4
Attends Banquet	E 4
Xu Jiataun-Led Jiangsu Delegation Leaves for Australia	E 4
Briefs: Generators Exported to Philippines	E 4

SOUTH ASIA

Nepalese Premier Receives RENMIN RIBAO Correspondent	F 1
Foreign Minister Huang Hua Arrives in Nepal	F 1
Joint Border Protocol Signed	F 1
Bangladesh Officials Discuss Domestic, Foreign Policies	F 2
President on Developing Agriculture	F 2
Premier on Foreign Policy	F 2
Bangladesh Foreign Minister Leaves Shanghai	F 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Reports on 12th National RCP Congress	H 1
Ceausescu on Oil Discovery	H 1
Ulanhu Delivers CCP Message	H 1
Ji Pengfei Sees Off LCY Delegation	H 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Reportage on American Hostage Situation in Iran	I 1
Ten More Released	I 1
U.S. Officials on Possible Trial	I 1
U.S. Statement	I 1
UN Official Urges Release	I 1
EEC Foreign Ministers Statement	I 2
Togolese Communique	I 2
Hua Discusses Middle East With Palestinian Official	I 3
Egyptian Officials on Need To Continue Peace Process	I 3
As-Sadat Speech	I 3
Ghali Statement	I 4
RENMIN RIBAO Says Begin Government in Trouble	I 4
Chairman Hua Receives Zairian Delegation	I 6
Kaunda: Zambia Will Not Be Intimidated	I 6
Country on Full Alert	I 6
Seychelles President Imposes Curfew	I 7
Gabonese President Urges Third World Solidarity	I 7

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO Discusses Rightist, Leftist Tendencies [11 Nov]	L 1
RENMIN RIBAO Commentator Urges Mass Work by Leaders	L 2
RENMIN RIBAO on Striking Blows at Criminals [19 Nov]	L 3
GONGREN RIBAO on Trade Union Activities Among Masses [8 Nov]	L 5
Noise Pollution Standards Established for Industry [RENMIN RIBAO 9 Nov]	L 7
Neighborhood Service Stations To Aid Families	L 8
GUANGMING RIBAO Denounces Use of Family Influence [9 Nov]	L 9
RENMIN RIBAO Discusses Li Dazho's Views [6 Nov]	L 11
Briefs: State Food Consumption Subsidy	L 14

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Duan Junyi Attends Henan Rusticated Youth Forum	P 1
Disciplinary Action Follows Broadcasters Dereliction of Duty	P 2
Hunan County Convenes People's Congress	P 2
Hunan Holds Conference on Public Security Work	P 3
Changsha Addresses Issue of Law, Order	P 4
Hunan Radio Discusses Industrial Imbalance	P 5
Hunan Radio Urges Peasants To Become Wealthy	P 6
Hunan's Shaoshan Revises Contents of Mao Exhibition	P 6
Hubei Corrects Price Irregularities	P 7
HUBEI RIBAO Notes Prices Must Follow Provisions	P 8
Hubei Official Talks About Autumn Sowing, Drought	P 8
Guangxi Holds Meeting of PLA Commissars	P 10

Guangdong: Panyu County Congress Elects Standing Committee	P 9
NANFANG RIBAO Urges Curbs on Illegal Emigrants	P 10
Briefs: Henan Wheat Sowing; Hunan Fisheries; Guangxi Grain Procurement; Gangzhou Oil Spillage	P 11

NORTH REGION

Beijing CYL Committee Holds Conference on Youth Education	R 1
Wang Qian Attends Rally To Commend Shanxi Athletes	R 2
Shanxi Holds Conference on Part-Work, Part-Study System	R 3
Briefs: Beijing Exports	R 3

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Industrial Quality Work Conference Ends	S 1
Liaoning: Ren Zhongyi Urges Study of Plenary Guidelines	S 2
Briefs: Heilongjiang Oil Conservation; Heilongjiang Cattle; Liaoning Mechanized Pig Farms	S 3

NORTHWEST REGION

Qinghai's Tan Qilong Discusses Economic Plans	T 1
Briefs: Qinghai Seed Farms; Xinjiang Criminal Cases	T 2

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

CHISHIH NIENTAI Discusses Recent Political Developments in PRC [Nov]	U 1
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UN-SPONSORED TALKS ON NAMIBIA CONCLUDE

OW171923 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, November 16 (XINHUA)--The one-week "simultaneous consultations on Namibia" sponsored by the U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim ended here today.

The participants in the consultations are: Five frontline states--Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania; five Western countries--the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, and Nigeria, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and South Africa.

On September 30, 1978, the U.N. Security Council passed a resolution on the independence of Namibia under the supervision of the United Nations. But, it was rejected by the South African authorities. Despite the opposition of the SWAPO and the world opinion, South Africa unilaterally held a sham election in Namibia and elected a "constituent assembly" controlled by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, henchman of South Africa. In addition, South Africa announced to set up a "transitional government" in an attempt to prevent Namibia from realizing genuine independence.

The "simultaneous consultations" were concentrated on a U.N. Security Council plan put forth last year for setting up a demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the Angolan-Namibian and Namibian-Zambian borders after the cease-fire between the SWAPO guerrillas and the South African Armed Forces.

Sam Nujoma, president of the SWAPO, said at a press conference after the consultations today that the organization was firmly opposed to "the sinister idea of disarming its armed freedom fighters in Namibia", "while allowing the foreign military occupationist forces to remain armed on the Namibian soil. He said that the five frontline states and the SWAPO accepted the concept of the DMZ. The five Western countries also reportedly supported the U.N. plan on the DMZ. However, the regime of South Africa was reluctant to accept the DMZ under various excuses.

The SWAPO president pointed out that the South Africans "do not accept the concept of the DMZ and they do not want to see an independent Namibia." "If South Africa is not ready to cooperate with the United Nations, the Namibian people will have no other choice but to continue the fighting," he stressed.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW201443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] Paris, November 19 (XINHUA)--President of the European Parliament Simone Veil this afternoon received the Chinese women's delegation and had a friendly conversation with its members.

The delegation was headed by Mayenur, vice-chairman of the Chinese National Women's Federation and chairman of the Women's Federation of Xinjiang Autonomous Region.

CORRECTION TO UNSC CONSULTATIONS ON IRANIAN-U.S. CRISIS

The following correction applies to the item entitled "XINHUA Reviews Iranian-U.S. Crisis" and subtitled "UNSC Consultations" published in the 16 November People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page A 2, third paragraph, first line should read: ...Security Council members all supported the U.S....

I. 21 Nov 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

RENMIN RIBAO ON ATOMIC ENERGY, U.S. -PAKISTAN RELATIONS

HK061421 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 79 p 5 HK

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Li Yunfei: "The Key To Improve Pakistani-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Pakistani Foreign Affairs adviser Agna Shahi and U.S. Secretary of State Vance recently held a ministerial level meeting in Washington. It was reported that the two sides eased tension over certain questions. However, there was an obvious difference between the two sides regarding the question of Pakistan's use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The two sides decided that they would hold further meetings.

For some time, the Pakistani Government has continued to carry out its plan for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. The U.S. Government has stopped giving aid to Pakistan under the pretext of preventing nuclear proliferation.

Recently the Pakistani Government printed and published some background material, revealing that Pakistan had built an atomic powerplant in Karachi and was planning the construction of another atomic powerplant in Chasma. Pakistan has devoted its efforts to studying and utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

According to statistics, Pakistan has one of the lowest per capita power consumption rates in the world, it is 150 kilowatt-hours or one-tenth of the world's average or one-third of Asia's average. It must vigorously develop its power industry to reach the reasonable target of 800 kilowatt-hours per capita by the end of this century. Moreover, it has very limited resources of petroleum, natural gas, coal and hydropower.

President Ziaul Haq stated solemnly: "Pakistan believes that, in order to develop its economy, it has a basic right to acquired atomic technology. No foreign country can make it give up this right. No Pakistani Government will knuckle under."

Pakistan has stated that it has not and does not intend to manufacture nuclear weapons and that its installations may be supervised by an international organization so long as there is no discrimination against Pakistan and other countries in similar positions receive the same treatment. Actually, the Karachi atom powerplant which was built with Canadian aid was sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency. In addition, Pakistan actively proposed and supported the establishment of the Indian Ocean peace zone and the South Asia nuclear-free zone.

However, the United States has not been sympathetic to these endeavors by the Pakistani Government. The U.S. attitude is a tremendous obstacle to Pakistani's plan for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy and has caused a strain in Pakistani-U.S. relations. An article in the 12 October issue of the Urdu-language newspaper COMBAT pointed out: "We still hope to maintain friendly relationship with the United States. However, the U.S. leaders should also revise their policy."

OFFICIALS SAY SOVIETS DIVERTING U.S. TECHNOLOGY TO MILITARY

OW202026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Washington, November 20 (XINHUA)--Soviet diversion of U.S. technology to build up arms was made public by U.S. officials, according to Chicago TRIBUNE PRESS SERVICE today.

Lawrence J. Brady, deputy director of Commerce's Office of Export Administration, in a memorandum circulating in Congress disclosed that the Soviet Union is using a computer "brain" purchased from the International Business Machines Corporation for military purposes. The computer was installed in the Soviet Kama River truck foundry and the Soviet Union has been diverting trucks and engines from the plant to strengthen the arms of the Warsaw Pact.

I. 21 Nov 79

B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

Mr. Brady said that this is a "clear violation" of U.S. export control laws prohibiting such diversion and suggested sanctions against the Kama River plant.

Another U.S. official, Dr. Jack Vorona, assistant vice director for scientific and technical intelligence of the Defense Intelligence Agency, told a Senate Armed Services Subcommittee that some of the Kama River trucks are being used by the Soviet military. Some engines produced by the plant may be going into other military vehicles.

He also testified that IBM 360 and 370 model computers purchased from the U.S. and illegally diverted by the Soviets may have been the basis for a computer system that runs Warsaw Pact air defenses.

FANG YI MEETS WITH U.S. DELEGATIONS

Wisconsin University Group

OW171754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, vice-premier and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this afternoon met with a delegation from the University of Wisconsin at Madison, U.S.A. led by its chancellor, Professor Irving Shain.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison has made a particular effort to promote academic exchanges between China and the U.S. with more than fifty Chinese scholars now working or studying at the university.

During the meeting, Chancellor Shain said that the Chinese scholars there were working very hard. He expressed the hope that China would send more people to the university. Vice-Premier Fang Yi thanked the chancellor and his university for their efforts in training Chinese personnel.

Smithsonian Delegation

OW181214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here this morning with the delegation from the Smithsonian Institution of the United States.

The 12-member delegation headed by Mr. Paul Perrot is composed of five biologists, two museologists, an archaeologist, a paleontologist, an anthropologist, and two specialists in the history of art.

Vice-Premier Fang Yi talked with them on academic exchanges and cooperation in scientific research in the related fields.

Mao Yisheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, was present on the occasion.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on November 12.

BRIEFS

CONSUL-GENERAL TO SAN FRANCISCO--Beijing, Oct 27--Hu Dingyi, consul-general of the PRC in San Francisco, left here today for his post in San Francisco via Washington. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 27 Oct 79 OW]

CHINESE JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW PREMIER OHIRA

OW201905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, November 20 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira described the purpose of his forthcoming China tour as "paving a solid and unswerving road in Japan-China relations leading towards the eighties".

"Although the mission is as important as the past two visits to China," Ohira said, "I feel happy and relaxed."

In a meeting with a Chinese journalist delegation and a Chinese TV group here this afternoon, the prime minister said, "China is a great country, which plays a very good and initiative role in the world. It is making leaps forward in foreign and domestic affairs. Japan is a country not as big and rich in natural resources as China. However, its resources of wisdom, manpower, spiritual strength, management and administration enable it to maintain an honourable survival."

He stressed, "Japan and China should strengthen their mutual understanding and trust, develop friendship and good-neighbourly relations and join hands to work for the peace in Asia and the world at large. This is a common mission of the two countries."

Ohira said, "Our two countries should seek common existence and common prosperity in peace. The peaceful bilateral relationship is the foundation for Sino-Japanese relations and we should strive for the strengthening of this foundation, on which economic, cultural, artistic, sports and academic exchanges are to develop. The exchanges will be unlimited and make rapid progress." In the economic and technical aspects, he added, the two countries could learn from each others' strong points to offset their weaknesses and seek co-existence and improvement in competitions like sports contests.

The prime minister recalled the remarkable development in the Sino-Japanese relations since his last two visits to China, particularly since the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty last year. He noted that this gave him a strong feeling of closeness between the two nations.

Among those present on the occasion were Amau Tamio, director-general of the Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, and Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao.

The Chinese journalist delegation arrived here on November 14 at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

JAPANESE GOVERNORS DEMAND RETURN OF N. ISLANDS

OW170806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, November 17 (XINHUA)--The demand for an early return of the Northern Territories and safety in fishing was made by the Japanese side at the ninth meeting at Japanese-Soviet governor level held here yesterday, according to KYODO.

It was the first time that Japan demanded the return of the northern islands at such a meeting. Ryoza Okuda, Japanese representative and governor of Nara Prefecture, said, "The northern territorial problem still remains unsolved after the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union." But head of the Soviet delegation Kozlov said, "I regard the northern territorial problem has already been solved." No agreement on the issue was reached at the meeting.

I. 21 Nov 79

D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

FORMER PREMIER TANAKA PRESENTS CHERRY SAPPLINGS

OW171540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--Japan's former prime minister, Kakuei Tanaka, has sent 2,000 cherry saplings to China as a sign of respect for the late Premier Zhou Enlai. The saplings were officially accepted today at a ceremony at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities.

Mr. Tanaka has asked that the saplings be planted in Huian in Jiangsu Province--Premier Zhou's home--and in Shaoxing, Chongqing, Wuhan, Nanjing, Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin where Zhou Enlai also lived and worked.

CHEN PIXIAN MEETS JAPANESE FIRENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW171800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] Wuhan, November 17 (XINHUA)--A friendship delegation from the city of Oita in Japan, led by Mayor Masumi Sato, wound up its visit to Wuhan and left for Shanghai this morning.

The delegation arrived here on November 12. It is the first to visit since Oita and Wuhan became sister cities in September this year.

Chen Pixian, chairman of the Hubei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, met with the delegation. The provincial revolutionary committee held a meeting and banquet in honour of the Japanese visitors.

JI PENGFEI MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATIONS

Kagawa Prefecture

OW171850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei this afternoon met with a delegation from Kagawa Prefecture Japan, led by Governor Tadao Maekawa.

Kagawa Prefecture is the birthplace of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, as well as of the late Tomomi Narita, former chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party.

Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei had a cordial and friendly conversation with members of the delegation.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on November 15 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Kagawa Prefecture Assembly

OW201327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Kagawa Prefecture Assembly, Japan.

Leader of the delegation is speaker Masao Fukuda and deputy leader Sadayoshi Uematsu, member of the prefecture assembly.

Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei extended his greetings to the guests from Prime Minister Ohira's hometown. "Prime Minister Ohira has made great contributions to the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. Our bilateral relations are very good and developing rapidly," he said.

Speaker Masao Fukuda, in reply, said: "We express the hope for continued strengthening of friendly cooperation with China through our present visit."

Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was among those present.

VIETNAMESE PROVOCATIONS HAMPERING HARVEST IN YUNNAN

OW201352 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Kunming, 20 Nov--According to XINHUA reporter Li Shiyuan, armed Vietnamese personnel have frequently launched armed provocations on our border areas, seriously threatening the harvesting of autumn crops planted on the Chinese side by our border inhabitants. The leading organ of the PLA Yunnan frontier guard units has ordered all units to organize detachments to protect autumn harvesting and work among the border villages to assist the masses in protecting and harvesting their autumn crops.

According to statistics, the border inhabitants in Yunnan's Jinping, Hekou, Maguan, Malibo and Funing counties have recovered 140 million jin of rice, millet, soybeans and other ripened crops.

On 15 October when the masses from Gejie village under Mengla commune in Yunnan's Jinping County were harvesting rice crops along the border river on the Chinese bank, a dozen armed Vietnamese personnel suddenly appeared from an installation on the Vietnamese side and opened machinegun fire on the Chinese masses. Fighters in our company--to which "heroic trail blazer" Qiao Shengqing of the Yunnan frontier guard units belongs--immediately counter-attacked, killing several enemies. The rest fled in panic. As a result, some 50,000 jin of rice were safely returned to the village's granary.

In late October as several dozen workers at Basha farm in Yunnan's Hekou Yao Autonomous County were harvesting corn on the Chinese side of the Hunghe River, Vietnamese armed personnel fired and shelled our side across the river. After receiving this information, patrol fighters in a certain unit under the Yunnan frontier guard units immediately returned fire, thus safeguarding the masses working on autumn harvesting. On 24 October as members of Yanjiawan production team under Tianpeng commune in Yunnan's Funing County engaged in harvesting on the Chinese side, armed Vietnamese personnel strafed our commune members with heavy-machineguns. The commanders and fighters of a certain unit under our frontier units immediately returned fire, killing and wounding many enemies and safeguarding the smooth harvesting of autumn crops.

On 8 November as the masses from Xinan village under Shilicun commune in Yunnan's Jinping County were harvesting rice crops along the Tengtiaohu River, armed Vietnamese personnel immediately set up machineguns in preparation for firing at our side. They fled in panic when our frontier unit arrived.

In addition to safeguarding autumn harvesting by the border inhabitants, the Yunnan frontier guard units have also sent large numbers of commanders and fighters to assist the local masses in carrying out autumn harvesting and autumn sowing. Over the past several days, the frontier units have harvested some 10,000 mu of crops, planted some 7,000 mu of wheat and rape for the border inhabitants and delivered 13,000 tons of grain.

With the vigorous cooperation and support of the Yunnan frontier units, the broad masses of border inhabitants are now actively planting winter crops, an atmosphere of intensified labor can be seen everywhere in the fields. The army-men and people of Yunnan unanimously pledge to guard the border, defend the motherland and produce more grain to support the four modernizations.

THAI OFFICIALS MEET UN FACT-FINDING COMMISSION

OW170118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 16 (XINHUA)--With the intensification of military operations in Kampuchea, the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border is aggravating and fighting will probably spill over to Thai territory, said Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai minister attached to the prime minister's office and secretary-general of the National Security Council, here today, according to the Thai national broadcasting station.

Sitthi made these remarks when he met with U.N. Under Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and a U.N. fact-finding commission led by him.

He said that foreign troops in Kampuchea not only fired shells into Thailand but intruded into Thai territory, violating Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity, seriously threatening the security along the Thai-Kampuchean border region and causing loss of life and property to Thai inhabitants and Kampuchean refugees who are stranded in the border areas.

He went on to say that as the security of the Thai border areas is threatened and large numbers of Kampuchean refugees are flooding into Thailand, the life of Thai inhabitants in these areas is seriously affected. And 80,000 of them have already moved to the interior.

Deputy Secretary-General of the National Security Council Prasong Soonsiri told reporters after meeting with the U.N. fact-finding commission that Thailand's sole demand is that the parties to the conflict in Kampuchea cease-fire and foreign troops withdraw from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people could decide their own future.

THAILAND MOVING KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES FROM BORDER

OW200844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 20 (XINHUA)--Thai and international relief officials today started moving thousands of Kampuchean civilians from the Thai-Kampuchean border to a safe place deep inside Thai territory.

Children, the sick, and the aged will be in the first group of between 30,000-40,000 to be trucked out of the two camps on the border to a newly-built refugee centre four kilometres from the frontier.

In October, more than 30,000 Kampucheans were moved from Ban Klong Kaithuen and Ban Klongwah, south of the border town Aranyaprathet to a refugee centre in Sa Kaeo.

Thai officials in six provinces bordering Kampuchea have been ordered by the Interior Ministry to prepare contingency plans for evacuating civilians and government officials out of dangerous zones in case of emergency, the NATION REVIEW here reported today.

Quoting a report by Radio Thailand, the paper said that the preparatory steps include plans for people evacuation and removal of government officials and air raid precautions when necessary.

Provincial authorities concerned have organized training courses in this regard with a view to keeping local people on alert, and letting them know how to escape danger and become more active in their occupational pursuits. It was reported that Vietnamese artillery recently shelled Thai border areas from the Kampuchean side for many times, bringing losses in life and property of the local inhabitants.

U.S. Relief Supplies Arrive

OW201631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 20 (XINHUA)--The unloading of the second shipment of U.S. relief supplies for Kampuchean refugees, which arrived here last night, began this morning. The supplies will be sent to the refugee camps soon.

A U.S. Embassy official said that the shipment includes vegetable oil, children's food, tents and water treatment equipment.

The supplies were sent here on the instructions of Mrs. Rosalynn Carter, wife of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who recently visited refugee camps in Thailand. The first shipment of supplies from the United States was flown in a week ago. It included 44 tons of instant corn and soya meal for infants and young children.

ASEAN ONLY RECOGNIZES DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW201637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 20 (XINHUA)--Thailand and the other ASEAN countries recognize the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the only legitimate government of Kampuchea, Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs Uppadit Pachariyangkun told pressmen recently, according to SING SIAN YIT PAO today.

The Heng Samrin regime was established through reliance on outside forces and was an outcome of foreign interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, Pachariyangkun said. "Thailand and the other ASEAN countries are against interference by any country in another country's internal affairs and therefore refuse to recognize the Heng Samrin regime.

The foreign minister said that Thailand and the other ASEAN countries call for withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and determination of Kampuchea's future by its own people. Referring to the tension along the Thai-Kampuchea border, Uppadit stressed that if the flames of war extend to Thailand, the country will deal a head-on blow to the invaders in order to defend its own soil and territorial integrity.

VICE PREMIER BO YIBO MEETS BURMESE JOURNALISTS

OW141355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA)--Bo Yibo, vice-premier of the State Council met here today with a journalists' delegation from Burma led by U Kyaw Min, chief editor of the international service of the BURMESE NEWS AGENCY.

Vice-Premier Bo briefed the Burmese journalists on the current economic situation in China and on the present readjustments. He said he was glad to see the achievements of the Burmese people in recent years in developing their national economy under the leadership of Chairman U Ne Win.

Burmese ambassador to China U Tha Tun was present. Liu Jingzhi, deputy director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY was also present.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on November 12 at the invitation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Yesterday evening, the Burmese journalists were entertained at a banquet given by deputy director Liu Jingzhi.

I. 21 Nov 79

E 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

HUANG HUA ARRIVES IN BURMA 19 NOV

OW191247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[TEXT] Rangoon, November 19 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived here this afternoon for an official friendly visit to Burma at the invitation of the Burmese government.

He was greeted at the airport by Burmese Foreign Minister U Myint Maung and other senior officials.

Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yanchong and other diplomats from the Chinese Embassy were also present.

Attends Banquet

OW192115 Beijing XINHUA in English 2102 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Rangoon, November 19 (XINHUA)--The foreign ministers of Burma and China attached great importance to the ever increasing traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples at a banquet given here this evening by Burmese Foreign Minister U Myint Maung in honour of the Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Huang Hua said at the banquet: "It is our sacred task to safeguard, consolidate and develop the friendly ties between the two countries and peoples of China and Burma."

Appraising the foreign policy of the Burmese Government, Huang Hua said that the Chinese Government and people highly appreciated the just stand taken by the Burmese Government at the summit conference of the non-aligned countries held in last September at which the Burmese Government upheld justice and resolutely safeguarded the principles of the non-aligned movement.

U Myint Maung said at the banquet: "There always remains Paukphawlike friendship between our two peoples. We should always develop and consolidate these precious, correct and friendly bonds".

During the talks between the two foreign ministers this afternoon, Huang Hua, entrusted by Premier Hua Guofeng, briefed the host on the Chinese premier's recent visit to four West European countries. U Myint Maung expressed congratulations on the successful visit and thanked Huang Hua for the briefing.

XU JIATUN -LED JIANGSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AUSTRALIA

OW191558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Nanjing, November 19 (XINHUA)--A friendship delegation from Jiangsu Province left here for Melbourne by air yesterday on a visit at the invitation of Premier R.J. Hamer of the state of Victoria, Australia.

The delegation isled by Xu Jiatun, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Jiangsu Province and Victoria State recently established official ties of friendship.

BRIEFS

GENERATORS EXPORTED TO PHILIPPINES--Construction of the two sets of 750-kilowatt water turbine generators, which are being exported to the Philippines for the first time by China, was fulfilled 2 months ahead of schedule by the Hangzhou power generating equipment plant at the end of September. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW]

NEPALESE PREMIER RECEIVES RENMIN RIBAO CORRESPONDENT

OW191614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Katmandu, November 19 (XINHUA)--Nepal is grateful to China for its support to King Birendra's proposal that Nepal be declared a zone of peace, said Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa this morning when he received and had a cordial conversation with Li Yunfei, correspondent of the Beijing PEOPLE'S DAILY who is on a visit to Nepal.

During the conversation, the Nepalese prime minister also praised Nepal-China friendly relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA ARRIVES IN NEPAL

OW200820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Katmandu, November 20 (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, arrived here this morning for a five-day official visit at the invitation of Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi.

The Chinese foreign minister was warmly greeted at the Tribhuvan International Airport by Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi, Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana and other officials.

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Guangwei was also present.

A Sino-Nepalese border protocol is scheduled to be signed at a ceremony this afternoon.

Joint Border Protocol Signed

OW201601 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Katmandu, November 20 (XINHUA)--The protocol between the Government of the People's Republic of China and his majesty's government of Nepal on the first joint inspection of the China-Nepal boundary was signed here this afternoon.

The protocol was signed by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi.

A press release issued by the Nepalese Foreign Ministry after the signing ceremony says that the Chinese and Nepalese governments, through mutual consultations, had formed a joint boundary inspection committee in May 1977 with a view to inspecting jointly the condition of the boundary markers along the Nepal-China boundary and to repairing and reconstructing the damaged boundary markers. The joint inspection committee was also entrusted with the task of preparing a correct map of boundary between Nepal and China. The Nepal-China boundary joint inspection committee has completed the above task in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. It took one and a half years for the joint inspection committee to fulfil its assigned duty.

It notes that the governments of the two countries have expressed their mutual satisfaction at the result of the joint inspection committee. They have further reiterated their conviction that Nepal-China boundary symbolises good example of friendship and peaceful co-existence between the two neighbouring countries.

BANGLADESH OFFICIALS DISCUSS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

President on Developing Agriculture

OW190330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Dacca, November 18 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman declared this evening: "The nation today is at the threshold of a revolution which will establish national unity, consolidate its independence and sovereignty and bring rapid prosperity to our life."

Addressing the nation over radio and television, the president stressed that as a first step towards making the revolution a success, national efforts must concentrate on developing agriculture. He pointed out that construction work for irrigation facilities will be given priority so as to increase food production.

The president also said that reforms will be brought about in education, administration, law and other spheres of national life.

While pointing out many other problems like unemployment, poverty and corruptions, the president stated his belief that the nation can solve them.

Premier on Foreign Policy

OW181929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Dacca, November 18 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman of Bangladesh said that the main objective of the foreign policy of Bangladesh is consolidation of national independence and sovereignty, Radio Bangladesh broadcast here this morning.

Addressing eight ambassadors-designate of Bangladesh at a meeting yesterday, the prime minister said, Bangladesh has been building up an abiding friendship with other countries on the basis of sovereignty, equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Bangladesh is firmly committed to the principle of non-aligned and balanced foreign policy. It has identified itself with the hopes and aspirations of the Third World countries.

He said economic independence and self-reliance constitute an essential basis for the attainment of sovereignty. Bangladesh maintains good relations with all the neighbouring countries and cordial relations with the Muslim world. It resolutely supports people of the world in their fight against colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, injustice and oppression.

BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES SHANGHAI

OW191542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, November 19 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh foreign minister, Professor Muhammad Shamsul Haq, and his party wound up their visit to Shanghai and flew to Guangzhou this evening.

Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin left on the same plane. Foreign Minister Haq and his party flew in here from Beijing on November 18 and were entertained at a dinner in the evening hosted by Zhao Zingzhi, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. While in Shanghai, the Bangladesh guests visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition centre, Fudan University and the Shanghai No 18 radio factory, and toured a scenic spot.

REPORTS ON 12TH NATIONAL RCP CONGRESS

Ceaurescu on Oil Discovery

OW200246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 19 (XINHUA)--Romania's first offshore platform has found oil in the Black Sea, announced Nicolae Ceaurescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist party, in his report at the 12th party congress here this morning.

He expressed the hope that the reserves of this oilfield will be helpful for ensuring his country's independence in energy.

Until now, Romania is the first country that has found oil in the Black Sea.

Ulanhu Delivers CCP Message

OW201910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 20 (XINHUA)--The Romanian Communist Party, as a revolutionary battalion, will forever perform its obligations in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in the fight for freedom, independence, detente and peace.

General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceaurescu made this pledge at a solemn ceremony held by the 12th national congress of the party here yesterday afternoon for accepting messages and letters of congratulations from delegates and delegations of 154 political parties, organizations and groups from 102 countries.

The general secretary made the pledge after accepting the messages of congratulations. In the name of the 12th national congress and all the Romanian people he also thanked the foreign delegations to the congress and the political parties, organizations and groups they represented for their congratulations.

The message of congratulations from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was delivered by Ulanhu, head of the party's delegation to the congress and member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China.

JI PENGFEI SEES OFF LCY DELEGATION

OW191540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 19 Nov 79 CW

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)--The delegation from the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia flew home from here this evening at the end of its visit to China.

The delegation was led by Milka Planinc, member of the Presidency of the L.C.Y. Central Committee and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

They were seen off at the airport by Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department.

Also present at the airport were Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic and Mrs. Ostojic.

While in Beijing, the Yugoslav delegation paid respect at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

REPORTAGE ON AMERICAN HOSTAGE SITUATION IN IRAN

Ten More Released

OW201611 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 20 (XINHUA)--Ten more Americans including six blacks and four women who had been held as hostages recently but were released last night, left Tehran by air, PARS NEWS AGENCY reported.

U.S. Officials on Possible Trial

HK211108 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 79 p 6 HK

[XINHUA report from Beijing 19 November: "U.S. Officials Express Concern Over Iran's Threat To Put American Hostages on Trial"]

[Text] According to Western news agencies, American officials expressed concern on 18 November at the announcement by students holding the U.S. Embassy in Iran that they plan to put the hostages on trial.

"Naturally we are concerned," one official said. "However, we do not know what the students mean when they say the hostages will be tried. We are waiting for further details."

That day, State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter said: "We have not received any news regarding the trial from any authoritative sources. If it does take place, we will straightforwardly state our opinions."

On the same day, Bradley, spokesman of the U.S. delegation to the UN General Assmebly, told reporters: "The secretary of state, the President and other top-level leaders are holding consultations on this matter."

U.S. Statement

OW192156 Beijing XINHUA in English 2142 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Washington, November 19 (XINHUA)--Iran would commit "a further flagrant violation" of international law if it places American diplomatic hostages on trial, said a statement issued by the U.S. White House and State Department today.

The statement noted that three of the American hostages in Tehran had been released and left Iran but Iran tried to put other American diplomatic hostages on trial. "Such a step would be a further flagrant violation of elementary human rights, religious precepts and international law and practice," it said.

"Worldwide outrage at the detention of the hostages would be greatly heightened by any attempt to put these diplomatic personnel on trial."

The statement said, "The remaining hostages must also be released. Their detention is without justification. The Government of Iran is responsible for achieving their immediate and safe release and the United States has the right to expect that Iran will do so."

At a briefing here today, State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter stressed again that there should be no preconditions for the release. He said that the United States is not going to return the shah to Iran. Referring to Iran's announcement to release black and women hostages, Hodding Carter said that it is not a matter of race and sex. They are Americans all together.

I. 21 Nov 79

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

UN Official Urges Release

OW210230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 20 (XINHUA)--Salim Ahmed Salim, president of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, appreciated the release of 13 American hostages by the Iranian authorities and wished that the rest be released without delay.

This was contained in a statement issued here today by the president's spokesman.

The statement says that the president reiterates his deep concern at the continued detention of the remaining American diplomatic personnel at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

He is convinced that the call for the release of the hostages represents the collective concern of the international community which feels strongly that the sanctity of diplomatic premises and diplomatic personnel must be respected, without any exceptions, at all times, the statement says.

"The president feels that whatever the bilateral differences and areas of concern between the United States and Iran, it is crucial that international law and practice governing the treatment of diplomatic missions and their agents be scrupulously observed," the statement concludes.

EEC Foreign Ministers Statement

OW210900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)--The release of American hostages now being held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was demanded by foreign ministers from the Nine European Community (EEC) countries in a statement yesterday, according to a Brussels report.

The statement says: "The continued holding of diplomatic personnel of the embassy of a foreign state as hostages and the threat to put them on trial is a breach of international law and as such must be rejected by the governments of the Nine (Common Market countries) and by the international community as a whole."

The ministers "reject this violation of international law and call upon the Iranian Government to release all the hostages," the statement adds.

Togolese Communique

OW201251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Lome, November 19 (XINHUA)--The question of U.S. hostages in Iran was discussed by the Political Bureau of the Rally of the Togolese People at a meeting called by Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the rally, here this morning.

According to Radio Lome, a communique issued by the bureau after the meeting says, "The Political Bureau has carefully analyzed the situation thus created (in Iran) which might lead to a serious international crisis."

The communique "expresses satisfaction at the release of a part of the hostages and asks the Iranian authorities to free, for a purely humanitarian aim, the rest of the hostages detained at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran". The communique also urges "the U.S. and Iran to hold immediate negotiations with a view to finding a happy and durable solution in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and world peace".

I. 21 Nov 79

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

HUA DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST WITH PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL

OW201548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--Chairman Hua Guofeng said today: "The Palestinian people's struggle for the restoration of their national rights is bound together in a common cause the struggle of the people of the Arab countries to recover their lost territories. To solve the Middle East question, it is imperative to solve the Palestine question."

The chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council made this explicit statement when he met the delegation from the Palestine National Council led by its president, Khalid al-Fahum, here this afternoon.

Chairman Hua reiterated, "The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Palestinian people's lofty goal of restoring their national rights, including returning to their homeland, exercising self-determination and founding a Palestinian state. They also firmly support the recovery by the Arab countries of their lost territories and an all-round and fair settlement of the Middle East question. This is our consistent and unswerving stand. We sincerely hope that the Arab countries will strengthen their unity against the common enemy."

President Khalid al-Fahum conveyed Yasir 'Arafat and other Palestinian leaders' regards to Chairman Hua, the Chinese Government and people and thanked China for its support to the just struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people.

Chairman Hua asked President Khalid al-Fahum to convey the cordial regards and tribute of the Chinese Government, the Chinese people and himself to Yasir 'Arafat and other leaders, to the Palestinian guerrilla fighters and people.

Tayib 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beijing, attended the meeting.

Also present were He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Zhou Jue, director of the Department of West Asian and North African Affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS ON NEED TO CONTINUE PEACE PROCESS

As-Sadat Speech

OW201635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, November 19 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar As-Sadat stressed the necessity of continuing the peace march in the Middle East, where peace has become an established reality, the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY reported today.

He made these remarks in a speech delivered at a rally held today in Ar-Raha Valley, Sinai Peninsula of Egypt, to celebrate the second anniversary of his visit to Jerusalem.

The rally was attended by Egyptian Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mustafa Khalil and other high ranking Egyptian officials and officers as well as U.S. President Jimmy Carter's special representative to the celebration Robert Strauss.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin received an Egyptian invitation to the rally but failed to be present. In a message to President As-Sadat, he pledged continued efforts together with As-Sadat to carry out the Camp David accords.

Ar-Raha Valley located in the Saint Catherine area of Sinai Peninsula. The area was returned to Egypt on November 15 after 12 years' Israeli occupation.

I. 21 Nov 79

I 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Ghali Statement

OW202116 Beijing XINHUA in English 2100 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, November 20 (XINHUA)--Egypt supports any step which would promote peace in the Middle East, said Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali in a statement carried by the paper AL-AHRAM today.

The minister said that what has been achieved so far as regards the liberation of the Egyptian lands in Sinai is but a first step in the course of Egyptian diplomacy and other stages should be reached to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

He stressed his country's determination to achieve peace for the Arab parties whether through what have been agreed upon in Camp David, or within any other framework.

He criticized the Israeli settlement policy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and its permission for Israeli citizens to purchase lands in these two areas.

RENMIN RIBAO SAYS BEGIN GOVERNMENT IN TROUBLE

HK161203 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 79 p 6 HK

[Newsletter from Egypt by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Xing Xiangchao and Lin Jianming: "Begin Is Having a Hard Time"]

[Text] The Begin government is having an increasingly hard time. The demand to restore the Palestinian people's national rights is growing stronger day by day. The PLO has gained widespread support and sympathy from various other states. The situation is also undergoing changes inside the United States. A few months ago, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, secretly met with the representative of the PLO organization, setting off a mighty uproar. Not long ago, the U.S. Republican presidential candidate, Connally, pointed out that it was necessary for Israel to stop annexing the West Bank of the Jordan and abandon the Arab lands which it occupied in 1967. It is rare in the past 30 years for a U.S. presidential candidate to be so explicit in discussing this issue. Recently, it was said that U.S. national security adviser, Brzezinski, had "shaken hands" with the representative of the PLO in Algeria. This reflects, to a certain extent, current U.S. political and public opinion trends: Taking the Middle East policy as a whole, the United States needs Israel. However, in order to adjust to the changing Mideast situation, it is necessary to urge the Israeli authorities to change some of their policies.

Israel is being frequently lashed from outside, while repeated disturbances arise inside the country. Within a week, Foreign Minister Dayan resigned and the finance minister was transferred to another post. Then, Israel's supreme court accepted the complaint lodged by 17 Palestinians living in the West Bank area, and passed a ruling on dismantling the Elon Moreh settlement. Recently, the former prime minister, Rabin, disclosed in his memoirs what happened behind the scenes the year when 50,000 Palestinians were expelled from 2 towns near Tel Aviv. For the moment, it seems that Begin finds it hard to deal with the situation.

Explaining the reasons for his resignation, Dayan professed: "Begin wants to annex the West Bank." Yet, a recent talk of Dayan shows the people that this general is not at all enlightened on the problem of the West Bank and Gaza. He said: "Israel would keep its forces in these areas--to defend itself, not to interfere in the lives of the Palestinians. We should have the right to settle where we choose, provided that it is not common land and that there is no need for us to purchase any private land." This is in essence no different to Begin's present course of action and position. Dayan differs from Begin on tactics. Begin is too rigid, and this has resulted in his falling into an isolated and passive position in diplomacy. This may be the real reason why Dayan had to resign.

After Dayan's resignation, the opposition in the Knesset put forward a no-confidence motion. Although it was defeated the vote was very close. Agriculture Minister Sharon said: "I could not remain in a government which would remove settlements from the occupied territories." Furthermore, he called for approval of a large-scale settlement plan. Certain diehard organizations are also talking about expansion of the settlement movement. These activities are, of course, support for Begin, who indicated that he would accelerate the plan to develop six new settlements on the West Bank. Then, on November 5, the Begin government announced the enclosure of 17,000 acres of land in the agricultural district near Jenin on the West Bank for the necessity of military training. The inhabitants would not be allowed to go in and out of the area without a special pass issued by the authorities concerned. In view of this, Begin means to continue on this blind alley.

The cabinet crisis in the Begin government not only reflects political dilemmas both from abroad and at home but shows that the country is beset with economic difficulties. The serious economic problem in Israel has been a chronic malady for a long time. The so-called plan of economic reforms Begin put forward 2 years ago has long fallen through. Begin has vowed to depend on self-reliance alone in stabilizing and developing the economy. However, Israel's foreign debt continues to increase. According to the "the pyramid" of Egypt, Israel is reported to have received \$1.8 billion of aid from the United States this year. By 1980, it will need \$3.45 billion. Its international solvency continuously drops. Inflation is serious. Owing to a drop in production, most daily necessities in Israel have to be imported.

All the serious and disastrous consequences of the economic difficulties will eventually fall onto the Israeli working people. In these past few months, several demonstrations attended by over 10,000 people have been held in Israel, demanding peace and protesting against the domestic and foreign policies of the Begin government.

The serious political and economic crisis the Begin government is now encountering is inevitable consequence of Israel's many years of aggressive expansionist policies. Now, the Begin government even wants to adopt methods such as settlement expansion to divert the attention of the people from the daily sharpening class contradictions and difficulties. This will get nowhere at home and will not gain any support abroad.

At the moment, quite a number of people are telling the fortune of the Begin government. They want to see how long it will eventually last. People predict that the collapse of the Begin government is only a matter of time.

I. 21 Nov 79

I 6

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CHAIRMAN HUA RECEIVES ZAIRIAN DELEGATION

OW191618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)--Chairman Hua Guofeng said here this evening: "China appreciates Zaire's policy of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and building up its own country."

The chairman of the Communist Party of China was speaking at a meeting with the delegation from the Zaire Popular Revolutionary Movement led by Kithima Bin Ramazani, Political Bureau member and executive secretary of the movement.

Chairman Hua said: "Our two countries share similar views on many international issues and our relations are developing very satisfactorily." He expressed confidence that the Zaire Popular Revolutionary Movement, by constantly summing up its experience, would be able to guide the people forward in building up their country.

Kithima Bin Ramazani conveyed President Mobutu's friendly sentiments to Chairman Hua Guofeng. He said that his delegation was very satisfied with its current visit to China. "The successes achieved by the valiant and industrious Chinese people in conquering and making use of nature has left a deep impression on us," he said. Zaire was willing to develop its links and cooperation with China, he added.

Chairman Hua said he was very pleased that the delegation had had such a successful visit. He asked Kithima Bin Ramazani to convey his regards to President Mobutu.

Present on the occasion were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the department.

Zairian Ambassador to China Dia Bazika Tuma-Waku was present.

The delegation will leave here for home tomorrow. During their visit the guests from Zaire toured Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing and Wuxi.

KAUNDA: ZAMBIA WILL NOT BE INTIMIDATED

OW202118 Beijing XINHUA in English 2103 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Lusaka, November 20 (XINHUA)--Zambian President Kaunda condemned Rhodesian racists for their wanton attacks on Zambian economic infrastructures and stated that Zambia would never succumb to the enemies.

Speaking at a press conference here today, he appealed to the whole nation to appreciate the war situation and respond whenever called upon for self-defence, and said that he has made some arrangements for the purpose.

Referring to the recent attacks of Zambian rail and road bridges by the racist regime, he said that these actions were aimed at forcing Zambia to pressurize the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front to give more concessions and at wrecking the talks in London. He added: "We have always refused to be intimidated. We are doing so again now." He noted that the cause of Zimbabwean people was right and Zambia's support for it was just.

The president stressed Zambia's reservation of the right to take all measures for self-defence.

Country on Full Alert

OW201651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda announced at a press conference in Lusaka today the call-up of Zambian reservists and the cancellation of leave for all military men in active service to meet a situation of full-scale war, according to reports from Lusaka.

I. 21 Nov 79

I 7

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Seven Zambian soldiers and one police officer were killed and bridges destroyed during attacks made by Rhodesian troops over the past two days.

President Kaunda said, "I have put the nation on full alert." "I call upon the people and residents of Zambia to realize we are in a full-scale war and to assist in vigilance all over the country," he added.

He appealed (for) material and other assistance from friendly countries and the international community for Zambia and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front to fight the just war to the end.

Having listed the attacks by Rhodesian troops on Zambia, President Kaunda pointed out that they were part of a new strategy of the Rhodesian authorities aimed at crippling Zambia's road and rail facilities and forcing the country to bring pressure to bear up on the Patriotic Front guerrillas for more concessions at the present London peace talks.

He said that Zambian troops counter-attacked Rhodesian forces yesterday and killed 21 of them.

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT IMPOSES CURFEW

OW170832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--Seychelles President Albert Rene announced in a radio address to the nation yesterday that a curfew would be imposed in the country as from November 17, according to a report from Victoria.

Public gatherings and demonstrations would be banned and the troops were told to destroy any small craft approaching Seychelles by night, the president said.

He said that foreign businessmen and mercenaries had tried to topple his government to transform the country into a center for arms' traffic in the Indian Ocean.

Government sources said that army units had taken up positions in the capital and police arrested dozens of supporters of the previous regime.

The Seychelles authorities arrested a foreign mercenary last April. Tensions have run high in the island since the student demonstrations last month against the government plans to introduce compulsory national service for both sexes from the age of 15.

GABONESE PRESIDENT URGES THIRD WORLD SOLIDARITY

OW191249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)--Omar Bongo, president of Gabon, stressed solidarity with Third World countries, especially with African countries, according to a report from Libreville.

The Gabonese president was making the opening speech at the second ordinary congress of the Democratic Party of Gabon, which was held from November 16 to 18 in Libreville.

President Bongo said, "Vigilance and prudence with all rich countries and active solidarity and consultation with Third World countries, especially with fraternal African countries--these are the principles which are guiding and will guide our international action." President Bongo went on to say, "Gabon belongs to the Gabonese. Any new alliance cannot prevent us from keeping contacts with friends." "We shall safeguard our free will and will not yield to any pressure wherever it comes from." The congress designated President Omar Bongo as the party's only candidate for the next presidential elections scheduled for next February.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES RIGHTIST, LEFTIST TENDENCIES

HK201445 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Shi Zou: "It Is Not an 'Infantile Disorder' But a 'Case of Obstinancy'"]

[Text] For a long time, people became accustomed to calling rightist tendencies a "case of obstinancy" and leftist tendencies an "infantile disorder." It is unfair to do so. Rightist tendencies are not a natural case of obstinancy, whereas leftist tendencies are not always an "infantile disorder." The reason why Lenin called leftist tendencies an "infantile disorder" was applicable only to the following case: "Leftist communism is a very young trend and is only now coming into being. It is only for this reason that, under certain conditions, the disease can be easily cured" (Lenin: Selected Works, Vol 2, part 2, p 432-433). Leftist tendencies, however, are no longer so "infantile" in our country, because these leftist mistakes were repeatedly committed not only during the democratic revolutionary period, which caused enormous losses, but also during the period of socialist revolution and construction. This inflicted tremendous calamities on the whole nation. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" zealously pursued and propagated the leftist line. Because of this, it is safe to say that the leftist line has gained its complete form and established its theoretical system. It is no longer a "young trend." Therefore, we must no longer call it a leftist infantile disorder since it has already become a "leftist case of obstinancy" both in reality and name.

This leftist disease, which began to grow after 1957, was once cured. While it was cured, however, the same mistakes were made or even insistently repeated despite persistent treatment. The disease was aggravated during the Cultural Revolution. The "gang of four" were smashed more than 3 years ago, but the disease still flares up from time to time. It is absolutely correct to call it a "leftist case of obstinancy."

The reason why we call it a "leftist case of obstinancy" is that those who suffer from this disease constantly look at the party's policy, the situation and things around them with an ultraleftist viewpoint. For instance, the party's policy for the rural areas stipulates that the decisionmaking power of production teams should be respected and a fixed work system for production groups can be linked with production output. Some comrades said: "This is a regression!" To them, "progress" means "constantly increasing the levels of public ownership." Otherwise, it is called "regression." This idea has obstinately hampered the implementation of the policies for the rural areas. This is mainly due to the influence of the "transition to poverty" advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." For a comparatively long period of time, however, we put undue emphasis on "larger size and a higher degree of public ownership." Did this not plant the roots for this wrong idea?

The reason why we call it a "leftist case of obstinancy" is that while the disease is cured in one case, it crops up again in another or is revived under new slogans. Is it not correct for us to advocate the emancipation of minds now? The purpose of this is to free people's minds from the fetters of the ultraleftist line and religious superstitions so that people will dare to seek truth from facts. Some comrades, however, depart from the principle of seeking truth from facts to talk about the emancipation of thinking. They boast while working out plans and exaggerate while reporting success. They make promises that cannot be fulfilled and chant bombastic words that cannot be put into practice. As a result, the masses sarcastically describes them as "quenching thirst with the sight of plums" and "satisfying hunger by drawing a cake." [paragraph continues]

They are bent on a "movement" which is launched once in 3 days and an "upsurge" which is set off once in days, saying euphemistically: "The vigor of the Great Leap Forward is here again." Those who call a spade a spade and assume a down-to-earth work style are labeled as "right-deviationist conservatives" and "working in quiet isolation." As a result, nothing is accomplished in spite of the fact that "all neglected tasks are being undertaken;" haste does not bring success in spite of the fact that "10,000 horses are galloping ahead." Obviously, the more their minds are "emancipated," the farther they depart from the objective laws.

The reason why we call it a "leftist case of obstinancy" is that when one of its forms of expression is corrected, it will manifest itself in another form and sometimes turn into the negative side. Those who suffer from this obstinate disease are superficially clever, brittle and weak. They cannot meet the demand of the persistent struggle advocated by the proletariat. They dream that a modern building will be completed overnight. However, if their purpose is thwarted, their zeal turns into dejection and their fantasies become disappointment. They even doubt whether socialism is superior and whether or not the four modernizations will be realized.

Obviously, the smooth shift of the work focus will not be insured unless we overcome the leftist case of obstinancy. After the achievement of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in our country, we shifted our work focus to modernization under certain conditions. Why did we fail in such a shift? It was because of the ultraleftist line pursued by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" which sabotaged the shift, it was because of the leftist political theory of class struggle and practice which hampered the shift and it was also because of the leftist and "adventurous" mistakes in economic construction itself that adversely affected the shift. When we only conditionally shifted the work focus, we ran counter to the objective laws from the beginning by mistakenly adopting a work style characterized by exaggeration and a tendency to effect the transition to communism prematurely. Our productive forces were thus severely sabotaged. Under such circumstances, we were forced to exert painstaking efforts to the work of rehabilitation. This setback persisted for 6 to 7 years. On the path of the new Long March, we must not repeat the past mistakes. Although we have now, in a preliminary fashion, brought about great changes, we are confronted with mountains of difficulties and numerous tasks remain to be undertaken. At this time, we must pay attention to opposing and preventing the "leftist" line not only on our political front, but also in our economic construction. Only thus can we act in accordance with the objective economic laws, be firm and indomitable and work in a down-to-earth manner and triumphantly carry forward modernization in our country.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR URGES MASS WORK BY LEADERS

OW210254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLES DAILY urges leaders at all levels to take a personal part in doing mass work and solving problems existing among the masses.

A frontpage article in the paper, written by a guest commentator, notes that China's modernization will succeed only by tapping the initiative, creativeness, wisdom and strength of the masses of the workers, peasants and intellectuals. The people are the makers of history, the article stresses. Their true emancipation is won only through their own struggle; it cannot be bestowed by others.

As vanguard of the proletariat and guide of the masses, the role of the Communist Party is to educate the masses, to organize and lead them in the struggle for their own interests. In a word, it is to work among the masses.

Right after it was founded, the party began mass work. The workers, peasants and students movements were launched. Hundreds of millions of people were organized into a huge revolutionary contingent to ensure the triumph of the democratic revolution.

The article says that to successfully carry out the modernization programme, a lot of painstaking mass work is required to organize the people into a huge contingent. Such work includes paying attention to the well-being of the people, solving real problems, answering the questions they have in mind, and listening to their comments and suggestions. It is wrong to think that mass work can be replaced by strengthening the legal system and discipline or by economic means, the article says.

RENMIN RIBAO ON STRIKING BLOWS AT CRIMINALS

HK200803 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 79 p 4 HK

[Text] Editor's note: Protecting citizens' personal, democratic and other rights and safeguarding social, productive work and people's living order are the important measures for consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and defending the four modernizations. These are the strong demands of the people and also the central tasks currently confronting the public security organs.

As pointed out in the communique of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, in our country today a handful of counterrevolutionary elements and criminals, who hate our socialist modernization and try to undermine it, still exist. We must not relax our class struggle against them, nor can we weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat. Maintaining good order in public security and defending the four modernizations is in fact, maintaining and defending the fundamental interests of the 900 million Chinese people. It is also the fundamental guarantee for consolidating and perfecting the socialist system. This is why the broad masses of people must closely cooperate with the public security organs and help public security cadres and policemen in effectively investigating and cracking cases of secret agents, spies, counterrevolutionary elements and other criminals, and resolutely and vigorously deal blows at their sabotage. Published here are the deeds of the people's security cadres and policemen in fighting criminals. [end editor's note]

Bravely Capture a Soviet Spy

On 3 July this year, two policemen, Comrades Qin Yadong and Chang Shoujie of the police substation at the Chengzi station under the jurisdiction of the Harbin Railway Bureau, stopped a suspicious looking man on the railway line. While Comrade Chang Shoujie was looking around, Qin adong proceeded to check a so-called "letter of introduction" that the man showed him. Suddenly the fellow pulled out a pistol and fired on Qin Yadong, seriously wounding him. Disregarding his excruciating pain, Comrade Qin Yadong bravely rushed after the criminal, threw him to the ground and grappled with him. On hearing the gun shot, Comrade Chang Shoujie turned around. He shot at the criminal's wrist, wounding him. He took the pistol from the man and placed him under arrest. After an investigation it was found that this man was a secret agent specially trained by a Soviet espionage agency. Comrade Qin Yadong later died from a loss of blood, despite all efforts made to save him. He had gloriously sacrificed his life.

Bravely Fight a Criminal

On the morning of 18 June, the police substation on Linyin west road, Baotou Municipality, received a complaint from student Fu Jingquan: "A burgler has forced open the door of my home. Uncle, please come quick to take a look." Policemen Zhao Chengxi, Wang Yufeng and Ho Sulan immediately rushed to the scene. Comrade Zhao Chengxi had run ahead. On reaching the student's home, he found criminal Xin Fangjun was leaving the courtyard. He rushed after Xin and held him tight around the waist. The latter struggled hard and, failing to break loose, hit Zhao with a spanner, causing a serious head wound. With his undaunted fighting spirit, Comrade Zhao Chengxi continued struggling and grappling with the criminal until Wang Yufeng and Ho Sulan arrived. The criminal was then placed under arrest.

Hotly Chase Gun Pilferers

Early on the morning of 8 April, several criminals stole guns and ammunition from the arms depot of the People's Armed Forces Department of Guoyang County, Anhui. Their hurried steps alerted Shu Youbao of a fire-fighting detachment who was on duty. He immediately rushed out of the door, shouting: "What's the matter!" The criminals hastily turned around and ran. Comrade Shu Youbao gave hot pursuit. One of the criminals, holding a Tommygun, threatened: "If you follow us, we will fire!" Undaunted, Comrade Shu Youbao rushed after the criminal. The criminal fired, wounding Shu. Holding his wound, he chased and cried. He fell to the ground after losing a lot of blood. When other comrades arrived after hearing the commotion, he urged them: "Chase after the criminals!" Thanks to Comrade Shu Youbao's timely discovery of the theft, the three criminals were quickly captured and the stolen guns and ammunition were recovered. The Public Security Bureau of Anhui Province conferred on Comrade Shu Youbao an order of merit first class, and also cited him in the press. The Guoyang County CYL Committee awarded him the glorious title, "model league member."

Furiously Capture a Pickpocket

On the afternoon of 24 April, detectives Shen Longtie, Liu Yude and Zhao Shuang of the Harbin Municipal Public Security Bureau, were going off duty. Despite the fatigue of a day's work, they braved the rain to board bus No 11 together with a public security activist. Soon after boarding the bus, they found some pickpockets moving about from one end of the bus to the other. When the bus reached the stop at Hexing Road, they got off together, ran to a bus arriving at the stop and took advantage of the crowds to pick pockets. Just as pickpocket Xu Laimin was plying his trade, Comrade Shen Longtie grappled him by the collar. The other three immediately took off. The other two detectives and the public security activist chased them. When the pickpocket realized he could not escape, he pleaded: "Please let me go big brother, I promise you that you will benefit." Comrade Shen Longtie was unmoved and issued a serious warning to the culprit. On seeing that he could not plead his way out, the pickpocket suddenly drew a razor blade he used in his craft and slashed blindly at Comrade Shen Longtie's face. Comrade Shen Longtie was not afraid but warded off the blow with his elbow and fired a warning shot. After a tense struggle the pickpocket was finally subdued. At the same time the other three criminals were also caught by Comrades Liu Yude and Zhao Shuang and public security activist Sun Shuqi. The Harbin Municipal Public Security Bureau issued a circular commending Comrade Shen Longtie and the others.

Capture a Deserter Singlehandedly

On 14 June Comrade Shi Yongfeng, a fighter of the armed people's police unit of Urumqi County, Xinjiang, discovered a deserter Qiao Yuhui talking with a woman outside the southern gate of the Urumqi sports stadium. Comrade Shi Yongfeng was about to make his arrest, but the deserter Qiao saw him and fled. The woman noticed Shi looking at her and immediately went to the washroom. Shi patiently waited outside. Suddenly he saw the deserter Qiao moving toward the northern gate of the stadium. Shi immediately took up the chase. When they were only five or six meters apart the deserter suddenly turned around and threw a knife at Shi which did not strike him. The deserter then ran around the corner of the building and crawled into a drain under the stairs. Comrade Shi Yongfeng immediately leaped in after him and finally apprehended him. On the way to the station the deserter Qiao tried to win over Shi. He pleaded: "Let me go and I will give you anything you want." He was severely reprimanded by Comrade Shi Yongfeng. Comrade Shi Yongfeng's lofty quality in courageously capturing a deserter single-handedly and not being tempted by bribery was cited in a circular issued by the Urumqi Municipal Public Security Bureau.

Seize a Murderer of Strategy

At about 0900 on 30 June, Xue Zonglin, a woman worker of the Jianan Company in the Beicheng District of Taiyuan Municipality, was brutally murdered by Tian Shikui. The killer immediately went into hiding. After taking over the case, detective Zhang Jinwei and the comrades of the criminal investigation division of the Taiyuan Municipal Public Security Bureau put out a dragnet for the killer. At midnight on 18 July, when Comrade Zhang Jinwei was passing the post office building in front of the 1 May Square, he saw a suspicious character walking toward him. Upon careful observation Comrade Zhang Jinwei discovered that the work clothes, blue shirt collar and shoes of the man fitted the description of those of the killer. Taking the man by surprise, he suddenly shouted: "What are you doing here!" The man appeared frightened but tried hard to control himself. "None of your business!" he replied, trying to appear calm. Comrade Zhang Jinwei became even more suspicious and ignoring the danger dragged the man into the post office. Under the light Zhang Jinwei recognized him to be the murderer Tian Shikui and alertly searched and removed an iron bar concealed by the killer. At the same time, on noticing that the killer was trying to reach behind his back, Comrade Zhang Jinwei adroitly discovered a concealed knife. With the help of the masses, the criminal was brought to justice. The Taiyuan Municipal Public Security Bureau conferred an order of merit first class on Comrade Zhang Jinwei and also called upon the public security cadres and policemen of the municipality to learn from him.

GONGREN RIBAO ON TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES AMONG MASSES

HK201112 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Editorial: "Go Deep Among the Masses and Make a Success of the Mass Work"]

[Text] The enlarged session of the Second Executive Committee of the Ninth All-China Federation of Trade Unions has closed triumphantly. The meeting seriously studied Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech and discussed the federation's present and future plans and tasks.

The meeting also corrected the major misjudged cases remaining from the past, on the basis of the party Central Committee's directives, after distinguishing between issues of right and wrong with regard to the workers' movement and trade union work. [paragraph continues]

Leading comrades of the party Central Committee attended the meeting and spoke at the session which was well conducted. It was emphasized at the meeting that trade union workers should emancipate their mind, work energetically for the glorious tasks entrusted to them by the party Central Committee, mobilize the workers throughout the country and devote themselves to the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

Trade unions in China find themselves in a very promising situation because the party Central Committee has cared for them and given them vigorous support. With the guidelines for trade union work set and past ideological problems settled, the question now confronting trade unions at all levels and trade union cadres is how to mobilize their efforts to carry out specific actions in a down-to-earth manner. In these circumstances, the method of work is a question of prime importance. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "It is not enough to set tasks, we must also solve the problem of the methods for carrying them out. If our task is to cross a river, we cannot cross it without a bridge or a boat. Unless the problem of the bridge or boat is solved, it is idle to talk about crossing the river. Unless the problem of method is solved, talk about the task is useless."

What is the correct way to do trade union work? The most fundamental way is to go among the masses and do the mass work. This method of work based on the mass line has always been advocated by our people. This should be carried out by trade unions as well as all revolutionary organizations and groups. Since the trade union is a mass organization, it has to do the mass work. It is especially important that this method of work be employed in doing all kinds of work. If trade union cadres fail to grasp the correct method of work, it will be impossible for them to accomplish their tasks well.

Marxism believes that the masses provide the revolutionary cause with the source of strength. Without the conscious participation of the masses and their common struggles, it is impossible for our undertaking to achieve success. Our party therefore, has attached great importance to mass work and regards the skill to handle such work as the basic attribute of revolutionary cadres. When we conducted class struggle and seized political power in the past, we primarily relied on the mobilization of the masses. Similarly, we have to rely on them in undertaking socialist modernization. While material resources such as iron and steel, coal, petroleum and power are important in the drive for modernization, manpower and the effective use of human ingenuity and resourcefulness are also crucial to realizing socialist modernization. The mass work involves exploring and employing manpower resources and channeling it to the drive for modernization. It is as indispensable to socialist modernization as economic management and science and technology. However, as a result of the prolonged sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we are now beset with considerable difficulties and problems. The greater the difficulties, the more we should do the mass work well by caring for the masses, educating them, uniting with them and striving to overcome difficulties with them. The comrades who tackle the mass work should foster a high sense of responsibility and must not underrate themselves and deprecate their role when they are influenced by incorrect views.

Those who do the mass work should above all go deep among the masses and avoid sitting in their office and avoiding the masses.. Going among the masses means making friends with them and trying to be one with them, understanding their problems and listening to their views and suggestions. If some of them exhibit advanced ideas or experiences, they should be encouraged and given assistance so that their talents and positive attributes can be further developed. [paragraph continues]

However, some trade union comrades and, particularly the newcomers, are still not quite familiar with the characteristics of the mass work and do not understand the importance of going among the masses. They look to leading organs at a higher level for guidance in solving their own problems. This view is not based on mature consideration. While support from a higher level is important and should be secured as far as possible, the key to doing trade union work well lies in the trade union cadres' initiative in going among the masses. Even if support from the higher level is given without reservation, failure on our part to go among the masses will not evoke any response from them as far as a particular job is concerned. Since trade union work aims at the workers, it embraces all those who are assigned to the production front, the grassroots and where the masses are. There are hundreds of thousands of trade union cadres in the country and if every one of them goes deep among the masses and makes friends with them, mingling with young and old workers, engineers, technicians, administrative cadres and so forth, keeping in close touch with them and obtaining their trust despite their varied backgrounds, we will be able to understand many new developments and problems. We will then know how to assimilate the advanced things coming from the masses and absorb their correct ideas and promote them to the higher levels. This will assist party committees at all levels and government organs in many ways and infuse trade union work with lively and rich contents. Such an animated scene is not possible by depending on administrative orders from above. It will only appear by going among the masses and doing meticulous work.

Some comrades regard the high or low status of trade unions as a prerequisite for doing mass work well. Due to the serious disruption of the trade unions when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were in power, some trade unions are not organizationally sound. Since their importance to enterprises has been overlooked, trade union cadres find it particularly difficult to do their jobs. Their frame of mind is therefore understandable. However, the status of trade unions, high or low, is primarily determined by the masses and not by the higher level. This status is achieved if the masses trust and support the trade unions which must exert themselves as far as possible. As long as the trade unions do mass work well by keeping in close contact with the masses, tackling those things that will meet their urgent needs or promote their just cause, they will take root among the masses and thus have access to inexhaustible strength. This is what gives the trade unions authority and status.

The year since the Ninth All-China Federation of Trade Unions was held last October marks a beginning in trade union work. It was a year of steady growth in carrying out work among trade unions. In the current excellent situation on the trade union front and with conditions becoming more and more favorable, we should take advantage of the solicitude shown by the party Central Committee and work hard to greet the flourishing development of trade union work and contribute to the four modernizations.

NOISE POLLUTION STANDARDS ESTABLISHED FOR INDUSTRY

HK190843 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 79 p 2 HK

[Report: "Health Ministry and State Labor Bureau Issue Noise Standards for Industrial Enterprises"]

[Text] To prevent and control harmful noises, protect the people's health and stimulate the development of production, the Ministry of Health and the State Labor Bureau have recently published the "Health Standards for Noises in Industrial Enterprises" (a tentative program) and decided to enforce it from 1 January 1980.

This program calls for a noise level of not more than 85 decibels (a) for all production workshops and operating areas of an industrial enterprise. A certain amount of leeway may be given to those existing industrial enterprises that have temporarily failed to meet this standard after attempts to improve the situation. However, their noise level must not exceed 90 decibels (a). This standard can be increased for workers who are exposed to noise for less than 8 hours a day. Newly built enterprises (including imported equipment), and enlarged or rebuilt enterprises must have both their noise control facilities and their main projects designed, worked upon and put into operation at the same time. Various departments in charge must cooperate with the health, labor and other departments of the provinces, municipalities or autonomous regions where these industrial enterprises are located. We must select factory sites on a rational basis, seriously examine designs and properly approve completed projects. No project may be started or put into operation without authorization from the health and labor departments. Those production workshops or operating areas which have noise levels that exceed the required standards must take effective measures to meet the required standards within a given time. Before such standards can be met, industrial and mining enterprises must issue proper devices to individual workers to protect their health.

The "Health Standards for Noises in Industrial Enterprises" (a tentative program) has been prepared on the basis of a large number of investigations and penetrating scientific research. It has been studied, examined and finally cleared for implementation on a trial basis.

NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE STATIONS TO AID FAMILIES

OW180218 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Shijiazhuang, November 18 (XINHUA)--China's neighborhood service stations--voluntary agencies that help workers and their wives cope with domestic duties--are becoming more and more popular.

The service stations are set up by neighborhood committees, basic organization units in Chinese cities that are made up of housewives elected for their public spirit. One committee in particular, in the Yongxingli neighborhood of Handan City in Hebei Province, north China, has just been named by the National Women's Federation as the group that has made the best efforts to help local people. The neighborhood has more than 6,600 residents.

The committee organized a group of mothers with few family obligations to help working couples. The women have undertaken the care of two children whose mother died recently and whose father cannot cope. They have set up nurseries, shops, washing and mending centres and canteens.

One canteen provides mid-day meals for 30 children whose parents can't get home to cook, at a monthly charge of five yuan per child (roughly 3.33 U.S. dollars). The canteen opens at five in the morning to help workers on the early shift.

Yongxingli Neighborhood Committee also provides a counselling service for families with problems. One woman who could not get on with her mother-in-law moved away with her husband and daughter, leaving the aged in-laws alone. The committee counselled both sides and eventually reunited the family.

Other services provided by the committee include lessons in hygiene, regular medical check-ups for children and social activities and leisure pursuits. It also has a library and a television room where children can spend their after-school hours.

GUANGMING RIBAO DENOUNCES USE OF FAMILY INFLUENCE

HK190910 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 79 p 3 HK

[Article By Wang Jinzhang: "Why Do Swindlers Succeed?"]

[Text] According to the report in the 18 July JIEFANGJUN BAO, Tang Fang, the swindler who masqueraded as the son "of the first secretary of the Provincial party committee" and stole a watch, money, Fenyang wine, vintage vinegar, China brand cigarettes, complete suits of cadre and army uniforms and also won the affection of a young woman fighter, the daughter of the political commissar of a certain hospital, has been released after a 3-year prison sentence.

According to reports in WEN HI BAO and JIEFANG RIBAO on 11 September, Zhang Longquan, a worker on the Chongming farm, falsely claimed to be "the son of the deputy chief of the general staff" and deceived people for 67 days in Shanghai. He rode around in a car and was constantly besieged by people who toadied to him. He was extremely arrogant.

Both these swindlers are young people in their early 20's. They used no clever ruse. They did not have large denomination "English pound" notes or impressively stamped identity cards. Their only trick was to pass themselves off as "children of senior cadres."

Even in feudal societies, some promising politicians advocated not accepting rewards without making real contributions. In developed capitalist societies, people in power today may be the president or the secretary of state, but tomorrow, when they relinquish their office, they become ordinary citizens. If their relatives disturb the peace or commit a crime, they are punished according to the law. An ordinary U.S. policeman is not afraid to arrest the sister of a president when she plays a harmonica in a hotel. China's dictatorship of the proletariat has been in force for 30 years, yet some of the social conventions are causing uneasiness among the people. The two swindlers mentioned above have graphically and vividly portrayed some of the "manners and mores" in our actual life.

These two swindlers have carried out a social experiment which enabled us to see the social conventions and mentality of the people promoted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." If these two swindlers had been the sons of "the first secretary of the provincial party committee" and "the deputy chief of the general staff," would they have needed to play a trick? Wang Xiaoping, the son of that prefectural party secretary, did not need to "swindle" anyone to be showered by all kind of privileges. The bureau directors of the county were at his beck and call. He entered the party not long after he went to the countryside. This caused public indignation and he lost his party membership, but the law still could do nothing about him. This is why the children of certain senior cadres have continuously used the back door. Such an insignificant matter as finding girl friends means nothing to them.

Can we blame the people who were deceived for being foolish? This is a bit unfair. Once you form a habit it will come naturally to you and you will find nothing wrong with it. This is what the conductor of the train on which Tang Fang rode said: "If he is definitely the son of the first secretary, it is only proper to show him consideration, but don't be deceived." Why should it be "proper"? Does this not call for deep reflection and some questions? When the elder brother of Zhang Longquan's girlfriend thought that his sister's boy friend was "the son of the deputy chief of the general staff," he "looked up to him with special respect in the factory and was even prepared to assign him to the post of secretary to the chief engineer." Here we can see the meaning of the adage "when a man gets to the top, all his friends and relations get there with him."

If Zhang Longquan were indeed the son of the deputy chief of the general staff, would not all these things have come naturally to him? Since the children of senior cadres have such great power, people cannot help but scramble and cotton up to them.

During the time of Wei and Jin and the northern and southern dynasties, "people in high positions had no poor family and people in low positions had no powerful clan." The children of great houses and clans relied on their unique position to obtain high position and handsome salary. They spent their time loafing about, engaging in debauchery and corrupting public morals; there was nothing they would not do. Now that we have socialism, we must not allow the unique position of family power and influence to exist.

The actions of the swindlers are of course despicable, but those who curried favor, sought patronage, flattered and fawned on the powerful and ended up being deceived also deserve no sympathy. However, we are concerned with correcting the social climate. If the children of senior cadres are actually placed on an equal footing with the children of workers, peasants and soldiers, how could this pair of swindlers succeed in their tricks? Those who were swindled are snobs who know the use of power and influence, and some of them hoped to use the "wind" to lift their power and influence "off the ground." Power and influence can be used for advantage, not only by people long accustomed to being vassals under the powerful and great, but also by the younger generation which worships the powerful and great. The daughter of the political commissar of a hospital fell in love at first sight with "the son of the first secretary of the provincial party committee," readily became engaged on the train and removed her watch and strapped it on the swindler's wrist without the slightest hesitation. If we said that people fawned on him because they expected something in return, then what is the explanation for the train conductor, announcer and porter who expected nothing in return according him such solicitous and enthusiastic service which was much better than that given to other passengers? This is the cause of social climate. The feudal dross of the son sharing in the glory of the father has become candied fruits in the minds of the people. Is this not cause for deep reflection and regret?

During the difficult war years, why was the Chinese Communist Party able to forge such close ties with the masses? Why was it able to gain unparalleled, genuine support from the people? At that time, the overwhelming majority of party members were able to firmly implement party discipline and policy and serve the people whole-heartedly. Today, most of the leading cadres still preserve the style of former years and many of their children are good. However, some have forgotten the past and become divorced from the people. After 1957, democratic life in the party was a big abnormal, criticism and self-criticism did not develop properly and the effects of feudalism, instead of gradually diminishing, had developed. By the time of the Great Cultural Revolution, the feudal ulcer had become malignant. Promoted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," it entered the organism of some cadres and people through impressive channels and the "formula" used by the swindlers also emerged as the occasion required.

There is no lack of examples of basic level cadres placing themselves above party discipline and the law of the land. The people are terrified by the party secretaries of certain communes and party branch secretaries of production brigades for they control the politics, economy and life of the people, call black as white according to their will and commit all kinds of outrages.

Although our party press has exposed and castigated some of the unhealthy trends and evil practices hated by the people, the press is not a court verdict. You may publish what you want and they will do as they like. What can a party organ do to these local despots.

Since the smashing of the all-evil "gang of four," the CCP Central Committee has done a great deal of good things for the Chinese people, and there have been good results in the work of attacking unhealthy trends and evil practices. This is apparent to any Chinese who adopts a realistic attitude. However, because the perverse acts and improper style of the "gang of four" poisoned our atmosphere, such things as a concept of rank and "special privilege" mentality have become ugly sores in our society. If we do not take resolute action, but allow them to spread unchecked, it will be very difficult for us to achieve the four modernizations. If we do not have extensive democracy and strict discipline, then the four modernizations will be just a meaningless word. We must completely smash the shackles of feudalism and, in accordance with the will of the people of the whole country, let China appear with civilized, free, progressive and happy features among the nations of the world.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES LI DAZHAO'S VIEWS

HK200210 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Zhu Qiaowen, Yao Weidou, and Huang Zhen: "Without the Masses, No Heroes-- How Comrade Li Dazhao Viewed the Relationship Between the Individual and the Masses"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Li Dazhao was one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party, the pioneer of the Chinese communist movement and the principal representative of the May 4th New Culture Movement, the great movement for emancipating minds in the history of the modern revolution in China. At a time of penetrating discussion of the criterion of truth and launching another great movement for emancipating minds, it is of profound significance to learn from Li Dazhao.

One important thing worthy of being learned from Comrade Li Dazhao was his correct attitude toward the relationship between the individual and the masses. He always respected the people, remained loyal to them, spoke and did things for them, believed the masses and closely integrated himself with them.

Supporting Democracy, Opposing Feudal Autocracy

As early as 1913, Comrade Dazhao maintained that a democratic republic should bring happiness to the people instead of merely substituting despotic warlords for emperors. At that time, he portrayed the sufferings of the people and showed deep concern for the destiny of the people. He indignantly pointed out: "The republic brings no happiness to our people:" ("Selected Works of Li Dazhao" p 1)

In the 1914-1916 struggle against the 21 demands of Japanese imperialism and Yuan Shikai's restoration of the monarchy, Comrade Li Dazhao condemned the fallacy that the Chinese people "are incapable of participating in government and cannot live in comfort in a republic and that it is necessary to restore the monarchy. He set a high value on the ability of the Chinese people to act on their own and their revolutionary spirit, pointing out: "Even if they are strictly prohibited, the people will still seek political power; it is absurd to claim that they are not used to representative government...." (Ibid p 5) What is particularly commendable is that he did not stop at opposing monarchy and advocating a republican form of government. In 1916, he systematically set forth his brilliant views in his "Democracy and Politics:" Opposing the idea of making a fetish of the individual, opposing all forms of feudal despotism and demanding that a real people's democracy be practiced.

He pointed out: Since the 1911 revolution, some people have been too eager for quick results and have "prayed for the emergence of an extraordinary figure to assume the extraordinary task." [paragraph continues]

They took a fancy to Yuan Shikai, praised him as the "Napoleon of our country," the "Washington of our country," the "incarnation of Yao, Shun, Tang, Wu" and "one to be entrusted with state authority by the people." Exploiting this situation, Yuan Shikai, who stole the throne, deceived the people and molded public opinion in his favor. The result was that Yuan Shikai brought woes to the people. "True, such a great calamity was caused by a malicious man, but it was also due to the people's mentality of depending on heroes and despising themselves." (Ibid pp 46,47)

Comrade Dazhao considered it imperative to oppose the mentality of making a fetish of heroes and to arouse the masses to fight for and practice democracy with daring. He made it clear: "Without the masses, no heroes. Without mass consciousness, heroes have no power." He sharply criticized the fallacy that "heroes are gods of humanity." "This fallacy can only make the people lose their quality of independence and sink to the position of slaves." (Ibid pp 48,49)

Speaking of the difference between democracy and autocracy, Comrade Dazhao said: "Democracy values the masses while autocracy values a man." He solemnly declared: "Those who still dare to preach the remnants of autocracy and kindle the flames of monarchy. . . must all be condemned as rebels against the nation and as public enemies who must be put to death, whose writings must be burned, whose followers must be wiped out and whose roots must be destroyed without mercy. Only then will there be hope of rebuilding divine land and reforming China." (Ibid pp 49,56)

These discourses by Comrade Dazhao 60 years ago still touch our hearts today. They are still useful for us in criticizing feudal despotism and drawing a dividing line between socialist and bourgeois democracy.

While he was still a revolutionary democrat, Comrade Dazhao formed his correct opinion-- "Without the masses no heroes"--and settled the question of the relationship between the individual and masses. It was precisely because of this that after the outbreak of the October Revolution he accepted the idea of proletarian revolution without hesitation and greeted with exultation the "dawn of a new era" of people's revolution. He sang the first paean of the October Revolution and sang warm praises of the "victory for the world working class," "victory for the masses" and "victory for Bolshevism." Full of confidence he prophesized: "The future world will be a world of red flags."

At that stage, he had correctly linked democracy with socialism, pointing out: Democracy will cover "the whole journey to universal brotherhood. We should not rest content with a bourgeois democratic republic. We must change the whole social system of mankind. Only when universal brotherhood is reached will the true meaning of democracy be realized." ("postscript to 'Political System and Youths'")

Preaching Historical Materialism, Criticizing Historical Idealism

Having accepted Marxism, Comrade Dazhao elevated to the plane of historical materialism his respect for people, faith in people and opposition to making a fetish of the individual and hero. He took propagation of historical materialism and criticism of the idea that heroes make history as the striking features of revolutionary propaganda.

After the party was founded he set in motion the mighty worker, peasant and student movements and waged a resolute struggle against imperialism and warlords. He not only took part in but also led this work and struggle.

Comrade Dazhao made great efforts to propagate the cardinal principle of historical materialism: The history of social development, primarily that of production development, is the history of supersession of the old mode of production by the new. On the basis of this principle, he pointed out: A conclusion will inevitably be drawn that the history of social development is a history of the working masses engaged in material production and is a history of the masses. Another inevitable conclusion is the new ethics that "workers are sacred." Therefore, "the dynamic of social life does not lie in the gods of heaven, nor in the wisdom of a sage." History "is not made by a great sage but by the masses of people together." Thanks to this important discovery by Marx, the conception of history joined "the ranks of science" and "constituted a monumental accomplishment in academic circles." ("Selected Works of Li Dazhao," pp 507, 340, 288)

Comrade Dazhao pointed out: The conception that history is made by a few heroes will inevitably move toward the historical idealism that social consciousness determines social being. "Therefore, the conception that great men make history, sages make history, kings make history and heroes make history... is closely dependent on the conception that divine authority makes history and a heavenly mandate makes history." (Ibid p 288) These ideas, he pointed out, were against science and progress.

Comrade Dazhao perceived that feudal ideas exerted a very deep influence in our country and still constituted the main ideological obstacles to letting the masses arise and take their destiny into their own hands. For this reason, he continued to expose the pernicious influence of the idea that heroes make history, saying this conception of history would "reduce all the revolutionary quality and creativeness of millions of people to an apathetic state and would cause the people to let themselves be butchered by others." (Ibid pp 506, 507)

Comrade Dazhao emphasized: "Everybody should recognize the great force of the masses." He was deeply convinced that "when one perceives that history is made by common people like oneself, a person will certainly place great hope and courage in himself, consciously recognize his position in society and assume a new attitude and push and pull the wheel of life forward." (Ibid pp 330, 338) For this reason, he considered it imperative to publicize historical materialism among the masses.

Comrade Dazhao exhorted young people who threw themselves into the masses: A few advanced individuals or heroes must correctly solve the problem of their relations with the masses. "Nothing is as important as their relations with the masses. Even when they are with the masses, the whole body of people are important and a few individuals and leaders are merely subsidiary to them." (Ibid p 338) Proceeding from this knowledge, he put forward the slogan early in 1919: "Let the intellectual class form a compact whole with the working class."

As Good As His Word

Comrade Dazhao was a model matching his deeds with his words. Viewing the relationship between the individual and the masses from the standpoint of historical materialism, he consistently respected the masses, integrated himself with them and shared their destiny. At the time he was working with the Beijing University, he was known for his warm love for young people and students. Clad in a faded cloth gown, he was often seen walking every day to school and more than half of his monthly salary of 120 yuan was used to help young indigent students. Later, he used two-thirds of his salary as operational funds for a communist group. Seeing his condition, President Cai Yuanpei had to instruct the school cashier to deduct the necessary family expense from his salaries so that Mrs Li could prepare their meals.

After he assumed the leading post of the north region party committee, he regularly went among the masses and formed a compact whole with them. In the winter of 1925 he went to Zhangjiakou to form the Nei Monggol Worker-Peasant-Soldier Union. Feng Yuxiang once sent a man to see him, where he and many workers were found sleeping on the ground strewn with dry grass. On the day of the "18 March" incident, he personally led the contingents of paraders. Although he suffered hand and head injuries, he persisted in covering the retreat.

Comrade Dazhao consistently maintained close ties with the masses. He took warm care of those revolutionary comrades who held differing views and patiently helped and educated them. Comrade Chen Yi, who had once worked under Comrade Dazhao, made this correct appraisal of him: "He was tireless in learning and teaching others without weariness. He was not factional in behavior and had numerous followers within and without the party." ("Selected Verses of Chen Yi" p 195) Comrade Dazhao appeared everywhere as an ordinary fighter. He never treated others rudely through arrogance because of his position and reputation. Lu Xun said that he was "honest, modest and good-natured."

On the question of the relationship between the individual and the masses, we have acquired valuable experience and learned our bitter lessons. During the period of democratic revolution, our party took many correct measures in connection with this question and made a great multitude of cadres and intellectuals turn revolutionary. After the republic was founded and around the fourth plenary session of the seventh congress, our party opposed the arrogant behavior of "taking credit for what was accomplished naturally" and magnifying the role of the individual. However, having won a great victory we began to be off our guard. At certain times our mistakes did serious damage to the interests of the masses. In particular, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that "theoretical authority" promoted making a fetish of individuals and deified the leader. The party's democratic centralism was trampled underfoot and the party's fine tradition and style were undermined with grave consequences. Comrade Hua Guofeng in his "Government Work Report" to the second session of the Fifth NPC said: "It should be admitted, however, that our country has a long feudal tradition and is economically and culturally backward and that in the past we did not do enough to appropriately publicize and practice democracy. Moreover, there are defects in our rules and regulations. In these circumstances, autocracy, bureaucracy, love of privilege, the patriarchal style of work and anarchism are apt to spread. It was precisely this that gave an opening to conspirators like Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' to usurp state power. Therefore, it will still be necessary to keep propagating historical materialism, opposing the idea that heroes make history and make a clean sweep of its pernicious influence. Comrade Dazhao's thought and practice in this respect has set us a brilliant example.

BRIEFS

STATE FOOD CONSUMPTION SUBSIDY--Beijing, 5 November--The state appropriates a considerable amount of money every year to subsidize urban residents in their grain and edible oil consumption, according to information revealed by the food departments. According to statistics made available by the concerned department, the state had subsidized up to 20.8 billion yuan during 1974-78 alone for grain and edible oil consumers, averaging some 4.1 billion yuan a year. Because purchasing prices for grain and edible oil rose this year while their selling prices remained unchanged, the state subsidy to urban residents has increased to 6.8 billion yuan, averaging 35 yuan a year for each resident. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW]

DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS HENAN RUSTICATED YOUTH FORUM

HK151114 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] "A Henan provincial forum of advanced representatives of rusticated educated youth was held from 1 to 10 November in Zhengzhou. The forum was convened under the auspices of the educated youth leadership group of the provincial CCP committee and attended by 101 advanced representatives of rusticated educated youth from all parts of the province. They had responded to the call of the party, enthusiastically gone to the countryside, faced the world and braved the storm. They have thus been steeled, become more capable and made good contributions in the struggle of building new socialist rural areas. They are advanced representatives of rusticated educated youth of our province who are worthy of praise and should be encouraged. Representatives of 42 advanced educated youth farms and teams also participated in the meeting."

"During the meeting, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee Duan Junyi visited the advanced representatives at the site of the forum and conducted warm discussion with them, asked with deep concern about their work, study and life in the countryside and encouraged them to work hard and aim high at pioneering causes as the elders did and make great contributions to the speeding up of our province's agricultural production. Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and leader of the educated youth leadership group of the provincial CCP committee, attended and spoke at the meeting and was photographed with the representatives. The participants at the meeting also included Deputy Political Commissar of the Henan Provincial Military District (Shi Duan); deputy leader of the educated youth leadership group of the provincial CCP committee (Ren Weiyuan); and responsible comrades from the provincial planning committee, labor bureau, education bureau, women's federation and other educated youth offices concerned. Comrade (Ren Wei Yuan) gave a summation speech at the meeting."

At the meeting, the representatives gathered happily together, freely aired their views and recalled how they had been steeled while working and living in the countryside. After conducting the forum, the participants held: It is the call of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee and the Marxist line that educated youth should go to work in the countryside. There are 650,000 educated youths in our province who have gone to the countryside and made positive contributions to changing the backward appearance of the rural areas. Some are leaders of communes and brigades, some have become skilled technicians, some have made marked achievements in selecting and cultivating fine strains of wheat and maize, some are enthusiastic in popularizing culture and education and some are activists in publicizing planned parenthood work.

"Many facts have demonstrated that the orientation of sending educated youth to the countryside is correct. There can be bright prospects for educated youth in the countryside." The representatives said at the forum: The urgent need of the people of the country and of the educated youths is the achievement of the four modernizations, and agriculture is the basis of the achievement of the four modernizations. Since agriculture is still backward in our province and conditions are still hard in the rural areas, it is certainly necessary for ambitious young people to go and pioneer causes in the rural areas. All the participants held: We must certainly not disappoint the party and people. We must work conscientiously and study well. We must study politics, culture, science, technology, agriculture, economics and management.

The forum was a success. All the participants pledged to make persistent efforts and go all out to make new contributions to our province's agricultural modernization.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION FOLLOWS BROADCASTERS DERELICTION OF DUTY

HK151131 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] "The Henan Provincial CCP Committee recently circulated a report by the Jiaozuo Municipal CCP Committee to all the prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and all provincial units, on strictly handling the serious dereliction of duty by leading cadres of the Jiaozuo municipal broadcasting and posts and telecommunications bureaus, who had failed to promptly repair broadcast wires broken by strong winds, with the result that some 30,000 staff, workers and masses of the municipality missed the broadcast rally on handling Shen Maogong and others.

"The Henan Provincial CCP Committee approved the following action: (Sun Ting), secretary of the party branch and director of the broadcasting bureau of Jiaozuo Municipality is to be dismissed from all his posts inside and outside the party and transferred from the broadcasting bureau; (Wang Huayu), deputy leader of the party core group and deputy director of the municipal posts and telecommunications bureaus is to be given an internal party warning; (Wang Yingzhong), who was responsible for technical work at the broadcasting station, is to be placed on probation in the party for 1 year; (?technician) (Wu Dexing) is punished by having a demerit recorded and being transferred from his post; and other people concerned who neglected their duties must make thorough self-criticism."

The Henan Provincial CCP Committee held the provincial wired broadcasting rally on handling Shen Maogong and others on the evening of 18 September. In order to make a success of the rally, the provincial CCP committee issued two notifications to the province demanding that the organizational work be done well. The provincial broadcasting and posts and telecommunications bureaus also made arrangements.

"In its note on the report of the Jiaozuo Municipal CCP Committee, the provincial CCP committee has demanded that all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees strengthen leadership over the broadcasting and posts and telecommunications systems. Wherever there are problems which have not been solved or not solved well, it is necessary to carry out an inspection, help to solve the problems, and bring into full play the role of the broadcasting and posts and telecommunications systems in the four modernizations."

HUNAN COUNTY CONVENES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK150909 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] Changde County held its eighth people's congress from 1 to 6 November. The elected people's deputies assembled to debate the county's affairs. The congress changed the county revolutionary committee into the county people's government and elected the leading work personnel of the county people's congress Standing Committee and people's government.

"Elections in this county were carried out with the assistance of the work group of the provincial and prefectural CCP committees. The work began on 1 September and was completed by the beginning of November, having lasted 2 months. The county organized 27,000 backbone elements to publicize in various ways the organic and electoral laws passed by the 2nd session of the 5th NPC. This enabled the electorate to clearly understand the necessity and importance of having the electorate directly elect the people's deputies, enhanced their enthusiasm to exercise their democratic rights and strengthened their sense of responsibility as the masters of the state. The total electorate in the county was 486,866, representing 54.5 percent of the total population. 96.6 percent of the electorate voted.

"The electoral districts acted with great caution in nominating candidates and introduced them in an all-round and detailed way." The voters elected 440 people's deputies.

At the congress (Chen Xijie), former county revolutionary committee chairman, made a report on government work. He said in his report: "After the new government is established, it must concentrate its energy on grasping economic work and modernization." Reports on financial affairs and on the county people's court and people's procuratorate were also delivered. The congress elected a chairman, 4 vice chairmen and 16 members of the county people's congress Standing Committee, a county magistrate and 4 deputy magistrates, and the presidents of the county's people's court and procuratorate.

HUNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

HK141213 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 79 HK

[Text] A Hunan provincial conference of public security bureau directors was held in Changsha from 31 October to 11 November. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the national conference of directors of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional public security bureaus, studied Comrade Ye Jiangying's National Day speech, carried out discussions on the criterion of truth in connection with reality in public security work and studied how public security work can adapt to the shift of the party's work focus and properly protect the four modernizations. This meeting was held under the direct leadership of the provincial CCP committee. Before and during the meeting, the Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee listened to four reports on the proceedings of the meeting. Liu Fusheng, Luo Qiuyue, Shang Zijun, Yin Ziming and Qi Shouliang were present at the close of the meeting. Comrades Liu Fusheng and Yin Ziming gave important speeches.

The meeting pointed out: With the law as the weapon, we must step up our struggle against counterrevolutionaries, secret agents and spies who carry out sabotage activities, step up our struggle against criminal activities and step up the struggle against disastrous accidents in public order so to create even better social order. These are glorious but arduous tasks assigned by the party and people to the cadres and policemen engaged in public order work and are specific expressions of defending the four modernizations.

The meeting seriously analyzed the current situation of public order and unanimously held: The overall situation of public order in our province is good. However, there are still many problems of public order in the urban areas and along the railway lines and bad cases frequently occur. Some people openly steal property, insult women, form gangs and engage in fights, commit murder and even surround and thrash owners of lost property and activists in preserving public order. They are indeed swollen with arrogance. There are also a small number of people who deliberately create trouble, and surround, attack and hurl abuse at the cadres, thus adversely affecting order in work and jeopardizing the four modernizations. Therefore, straightening out social order has become an urgent task for the entire party.

The meeting held: The problem of social order is a social problem. It is an evil consequence created by the long period of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Under the unified leadership of the party committees, we must mobilize all forces to cooperate with each other and provide overall arrangements and solutions for the problems. The public security organs must rely on the masses and resolutely grasp the investigation and the resolution of these cases.

Capable cadres and policemen must be specially organized to resolutely resolve those important cases which do great harm and have a malicious influence. As for criminal gangs who create disturbances and engage in fights, we must eradicate and destroy them, dig up their roots and punish the habitual and chief criminals according to law. We must also punish according to law the counterrevolutionaries who instigate people to create troubles and wilfully create social disturbances and other criminals. We must educate and curb the small number of people who wilfully create troubles, storm party and government organs, surround and thrash cadres and thus jeopardize social order. We must adopt mandatory measures to deal with those who refuse to take warning. In accordance with the regulations on public order and punishment, we must punish those who violate public order control. We must enthusiastically help the CYL, propaganda, education, labor, industry and commerce administration, transportation, construction, public health, administrative and other departments to vigorously publicize the socialist legal system, educate and help young criminals to correct their mistakes, deal blows at profiteering activities, improve traffic control and the urban environment, do a good job of taking people in and sending them home and arranging work for the unemployed and do really well in preserving social order.

The meeting demanded: The public security organs at all levels must continue to organize the public security cadres and policemen to study the laws, such as the criminal law and the criminal procedure law, and insure that they can understand and apply them. They should constantly enhance their awareness of acting according to the law. They must make correct use of the weapon of law to protect the people, deal blows at the enemies and punish criminals. They must make ideological, organizational and specific preparations for implementing the new laws. They must spontaneously accept party leadership and persistently follow the mass line under the leadership of the party committees. It is necessary to strengthen the building of the factory and mine security sections and offices, the basic level security organizations and actively support the masses in struggling against illegal activities. It is necessary to bring closer the relations between the police and the people and revive and uphold the good methods praised by the masses in the past, such as launching "cherish the people" months, conducting household registration, setting up police-people liaison boxes, going to the districts under their jurisdiction to report on work and listening to the masses' criticisms and opinions.

The meeting called on the body of public security cadres and policemen to continue to maintain soaring revolutionary will, work hard and make still greater contributions to consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and protecting the smooth progress of building the four modernizations.

CHANGSHA ADDRESSES ISSUE OF LAW, ORDER

HK150918 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 14 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Changsha municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a mobilization rally on 5 November on tidying up law and order in society. Since that day, the public security cadres and policemen and the forces of all circles in society and the masses have worked together to deal blows at criminal activities, strengthen market control and tidy up law and order in society. The results have been good.

The political and legal departments have fully played their functional role in tidying up law and order. The public security cadres and policemen, heedless of their fatigue, have displayed the strong will to rid the people of a scourge and fight successive battles. In only a few days they have, in accordance with the law, halted street gambling on 300 occasions and curbed illegal activities such as peddling quack medicine and drawing lots on 100 occasions. They have resolved a number of criminal cases and handled in a suitable manner, according to the circumstances, criminals they have caught, such as thieves, thugs, gamblers, hooligans and so on.

On the basis of fully launching the masses, the neighborhoods and resident committees have stepped up anticriminal precautions, education for youths and juveniles and other basic items of work. The basic level security organizations have all been strengthened. A number of neighborhoods have set up, or are now setting up, joint protection organizations arranged according to zones.

HUNAN RADIO DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL IMBALANCE

HK150916 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 79 HK

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Industrial Readjustment Must Proceed From Reality"]

[Excerpts] To decide on work principles in the light of the actual situation is the basic work method consistently advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong. Whatever work we are doing, we must seek truth from facts and proceed from reality. This is particularly necessary in carrying out the four modernizations.

To persistently proceed from reality in readjusting industry, we must first destroy the bindings of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and remove those taboos, dogmas and frameworks which do not benefit economic development.

The current general situation in Hunan industry is that the disproportion of heavy industry to light industry. However, it is necessary to vigorously strengthen the weak links within heavy industry, such as coal, electric power, transport, and building materials. In the light industry, there is at present an excess production of plastic products, saccharin and monosodium glutamate; we must control their output.

In persistently proceeding from reality in carrying out industrial readjustment, we must base our work and fix our attention on carrying out innovations and reforms and tapping potentials and make full use of the existing foundation to advance from victory to victory. In building the four modernizations, all quarters require much capital and material. Viewing the present financial and material conditions of our country, the state cannot make additional investment available for capital construction and for many new projects. This requires that we make full use of the existing enterprises, widely launch the movement to increase production and practice economy, and vigorously carry out innovations and reforms and tap potentials.

Viewing the present situation of industrial construction in Hunan, there are indeed many stalls on show. There are very many duplicate and incomplete projects. In quite a large number of enterprises, equipment is ancient, industry is backward and waste is shocking. So long as we emulate the Xiangtan textile mill and other enterprises and base our work on innovation and reform, we can achieve great increases in production without spending much money. We must keep a relentlessly tight grasp of this point.

HUNAN RADIO URGES PEASANTS TO BECOME WEALTHY

HK130717 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 79 HK

[Random notes on emancipation of the mind by (Ye Kang): "Prosperity for All Is Not Something Which Can Be Achieved at the Same Time for Everyone"]

[Excerpts] Encouraging communes and brigades which are managed well and which make great efforts in developing production to become rich before others and encouraging hard-working peasants to become rich before others represents an effective measure for mobilizing the peasants' enthusiasm and speeding up agricultural development. We should completely act in this way.

However, some comrades are filled with apprehension on this issue. They hold that encouraging some communes and brigades and some peasants to become rich before others does not conform with the spirit of prosperity for all, and that if the matter is not handled well, polarization will result. What is prosperity for all? It means relying on the strength of the socialist collective economy and striving to develop production, so that the whole body of peasants can become rich and live happy lives. However, prosperity for all does not mean that there are no variations in timing or degree. If we understand prosperity for all in that way, we will be making a particularly great mistake.

Of course, when we say that some communes and brigades and peasants should be encouraged to become rich before others, we certainly do not mean that there is no need to bother about backward communes and brigades and peasants who encounter difficulties in livelihood; we must continue to assist and help them. However, at the same time we must all the more encourage them to mainly rely on their own efforts to create conditions for changing from backward to progressive and from difficulty to smooth progress. This is a positive and practical method.

HUNAN'S SHAOSHAN REVISES CONTENTS OF MAO EXHIBITION

HK190304 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 18 Nov 79 HK

[Text] People who have gone to Shaoshan since National Day to visit the exhibition hall in the old residence of Comrade Mao Zedong have warmly praised the contents of the exhibition, which have been augmented and revised. The contents now uphold a correct attitude of historical materialism and truly reflect the revolutionary practice of Comrade Mao Zedong.

Since it was opened in 1964, the Shaoshan Exhibition Hall has achieved good results in propaganda work. However, during the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the gang of four, proceeding from their counterrevolutionary aim of usurping party and state power, created modern superstition and deified Chairman Mao. In revising the exhibits on Comrade Mao Zedong's activities as a young man, the exhibits which depict Comrade Mao Zedong seeking truth and basing his work on saving the nation and people have been maintained, while a number of exhibits have been added on major historical events which influenced the formation and development of Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary thought. This shows that the formation of Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary thought in his youth was not innate, but that it formed and developed in the course of fierce national and class struggle through continually discarding old ideas, accepting new ones, and being bold in practice.

Apart from fully showing that Comrade Mao Zedong was one of the founders of the CCP and its outstanding representative, the exhibits illustrating the events concerning the founding of the CCP also display in a truth-seeking way the activities of Li Dazhao, Chen Duxiu, Zhou Enlai, Cai Hesen and others in publicizing Marxism-Leninism in various places and the contributions they made in building the party.

In the past, the screen illustrating the first CCP congress only showed photographs of six comrades, Mao Zedong, Dong Biwu, Chen Tanqiu, He Shuheng, Wang Jinmei and Deng Enming. The photograph of Comrade Li Da has now been added, and the names of all the 13 comrades who attended the congress have been written on the screen. This tells visitors that Comrade Mao Zedong was not the sole founder of the CCP; Mao Zedong was simply the most outstanding representative of the founders of the CCP.

In the course of augmenting and revising the Shaoshan Exhibition Hall, historical documents have been untouched without deletions. And documents which were technically treated in the past have been restored to their original appearance. The hall has readjusted, supplemented or revised 103 explanations on the exhibits. The contents of the exhibition vividly show that Mao Zedong Thought is the crystallization of the experiences in the Chinese revolutionary struggle and in socialist construction in the past half century or more, and the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the CCP.

HUBEI CORRECTS PRICE IRREGULARITIES

HK131056 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] In accordance with the spirit of the State Council's circular on energetically carrying out large-scale price inspection, all prefectures and municipalities throughout Hubei Province have taken swift action and adopted effective measures to correct irregularities in fixing prices in a small number of units and have thus resolutely curbed illegal actions of seeking private gains under the pretext of readjusting prices and getting profits by raising prices in a disguised form. "In accordance with the plans of the provincial authorities, the Jingzhou Prefecture convened a meeting of 22 prefectural units to exchange experiences in carrying out inspection and rectification during the previous period, studied the administrative plans for the next move and implemented them immediately after the meeting.

"Jiangling County inspected the 34 kinds of food sold at the 7 catering shops in (Haoxue) Township and discovered that the quality and quantity of 28 kinds had been lowered, thus raising prices in a disguised form. The county CCP and revolutionary committees decided to order the departments to stop doing business for 2 days during which rectification was carried out and economic sanctions levied. The persons and shops concerned were fined.

"Before the price of pork was readjusted, the (Chengguan) food center of Jingshan County encouraged its staff and workers to purchase in 3 jin of lard each, and then handed over the remaining 46 jin of mouldy lard to the catering departments for sale. This made an extremely bad impression on the masses. The county CCP and revolutionary committees decided that those who obtained lard by this method of private distribution, must pay the balance according to the new price. In addition, all the money obtained through its sale must be forfeited to the finance department. The people who had been in charge of the private distribution were instructed to carry out self-criticism.

"The inspection group of individual representatives organized by Xiangyang Prefecture discovered during the inspection that the (Guanfang) retail shop of the (Tuqing) commune of Gucheng County had arbitrarily lowered prices on commodities. This retail shop has lowered prices of 122 commodities since August and the cost of some 8,460 yuan worth of commodities has been lowered to some 3,460 yuan. The county CCP and revolutionary committees decided that apart from recovering all commodities which were privately distributed, the bookkeeper of the shop who had arbitrarily lowered the prices should be punished by recording him as making a serious mistake. A notice of criticism was to be circulated throughout the county.

"Yichang Prefecture laid down several regulations during the inspection and rectification, demanding that all counties and communes immediately establish special groups to go deep into all business units to verify the current prices. All the prices which were not set according to the standards of the state must be immediately corrected. For the serious cases, notices of criticism must be circulated."

The price inspection and rectification work of our province is still being deeply carried out.

HUBEI RIBAO NOTES PRICES MUST FOLLOW PROVISIONS

HK131103 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 79 HK

[Report on HUBEI RIBAO 12 Nov commentator's article: "Strengthen Leadership and Rely on the Masses To Control Prices"]

[Excerpts] The article said: Since we began to implement the decision on raising the selling prices of the major nonstaple foods, giving subsidies to the staff and workers and appropriately readjusting the wages of the staff and workers on 1 November, in common with the whole country, the market situation in our province has been stable. The masses have enjoyed a stable life and the overall situation has been good. However, there are also a small number of comrades who lack an understanding of the significance of this readjustment of prices. Some people are worried that the raising of the major nonstaple food prices will cause chain reactions and lead to a widespread increase in prices. In fact, we do not have to worry about this because this raising of the major nonstaple food prices has been carried out under the conditions of a continual development in production, an ever-improving rural economy, a situation of further carrying out the movement to increase production and practice economy in the urban areas and a gradual increase in financial revenue and supply of commodities. Therefore, so long as we resolutely implement the provisions of the central authorities, we can certainly stabilize the overall situation of market prices and neither chain reactions nor price fluctuations will result.

Of course, we must certainly not take lightly the major task of stabilizing the market. As a matter of fact, before and after the concentrated rise of the selling prices of the major nonstaple foods, there were varied responses from all places toward the arbitrary or disguised raising of prices of certain commodities.

The party committees and government at all levels must seriously study the new situation and solve the new problems arising after the readjustment of prices and increase of wages, strengthen their organizational concept and centralized management and do things in strict accordance with the provisions of the central authorities. All districts and departments are forbidden to do whatever they want. Apart from the commodities prices which are to be raised as the central and provincial authorities stipulate, from now on, the selling prices and charges of all other consumer goods in the markets must not change. All places must firmly grasp the opportune time to extensively carry out a deep and careful large-scale inspection of market prices.

HUBEI OFFICIAL TALKS ABOUT AUTUMN SOWING, DROUGHT

HK161408 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] During an interview with a reporter of the Hubei broadcasting station, a responsible comrade of the Hubei Provincial Agricultural Bureau talked about the current autumn sowing. He demanded that the rural areas throughout the province urgently mobilize to fight against drought, carry out autumn sowing, accomplish this year's autumn sowing tasks with insured good quality and quantity and lay a good foundation for winning bumper harvests of summer grain and oil next year.

The responsible comrade of the provincial agricultural bureau pointed out: Since the end of September, there has been persistent drought in most areas of the province, causing great difficulties for autumn sowing. Therefore, fighting against drought and carrying out autumn sowing are currently the overriding central tasks in the rural areas of our province. All places must strengthen leadership over autumn sowing. The cadres must go deep into the basic levels to carry out investigations and studies and proceed from reality in guiding autumn sowing. We must get rid of the idea of waiting for rain, go all out to mobilize the masses, store water wherever possible and adopt all practicable methods to conquer drought.

The responsible comrade of the agricultural bureau said: We must maintain high standards and good quality in autumn sowing. Mentioning the tending of wheat, rape, green manure and other crops, the responsible comrade of the provincial agricultural bureau pointed out: We must take the opening up of more water channels as an important link in field tending and seriously do a good job of it. Regarding winter agricultural capital construction and winter field tending, all places must provide overall arrangements, strengthen labor management, put the production responsibility system on a sound basis, enthusiastically carry out socialist labor emulation, improve labor efficiency and insure that none of these tasks suffers.

GUANGXI HOLDS MEETING OF PLA COMMISSARS

HK190414 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The Guangxi Military District recently held a conference in Liuzhou of the first political commissars of military subdistricts, garrisons and municipal people's armed forces departments. (Zhang Xuzeng), commander of the Guangxi Military District, and Political Commissar Liu Chongui made speeches at the conference.

The first political commissars attending the conference are concurrently secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees. In the years of revolutionary war, secretaries of the prefectural and county CCP committees were concurrently political commissars of military subdistricts and county contingents. This glorious tradition was maintained after the liberation of the whole country. During the Great Cultural Revolution, this system was abolished due to interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Reviving now the system of having secretaries of prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees concurrently serving as first political commissars of military subdistricts, garrisons and people's armed forces departments means reviving the glorious tradition.

The conference demanded that the comrades holding first political commissar posts actively take part in leadership over military work, be concerned for the building of the military subdistricts and the people's armed forces departments, help to solve actual problems in militia work, persistently do well in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects in the course of building and protecting the four modernizations, and enhance the combat strength of the militia in an all-round way.

The participants put forward very good opinions on the question of how to strengthen militia building in the new situation. They all expressed their resolve to do a good job in the militia work, in preparedness against war and in the border defense struggle, and to make more contributions to protecting the security of the border and defending the four modernizations.

GUANGDONG: PANYU COUNTY CONGRESS ELECTS STANDING COMMITTEE

HK190438 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] The first session of the Eighth Panyu County People's Congress concluded on 16 November after a six day session. The preparatory work for the congress began in mid-September. The electorate and the quarters concerned drew up an initial list of 6,921 candidates for people's deputies. After democratic discussion and consultation, 1,134 of these were designated official candidates. Six hundred twenty five county people's deputies were elected by direct election of the electorate.

During the congress the deputies listened to and deliberated on the work report of the county revolutionary committee, the report on the financial returns and the budget, and the work reports of the county procuratorate and people's court. The deputies displayed the spirit of being masters of the country and put forward 722 bills on doing a good job of the work of the county people's government, building a new Panyu, speeding up the four modernizations, and gradually improving the material and cultural life of the county's people. After being assembled and collated by the congress bills examination committee, these bills have been passed on to the departments concerned for handling in order of priority. The results of this handling will be reported to the deputies at the next session of the county people's congress.

The congress adopted the method of having the number of candidates exceed the number of posts to be filled, and elected by secret ballot a 21-member Standing Committee of the county people's congress, 1 chairman and 6 vice chairmen. One of the vice chairmen is a woman. The congress elected a county magistrate and five deputy magistrates, and also elected the presidents of the county people's court and procuratorate. (Liang Xiaolwei) was elected chairman of the county people's congress Standing Committee, and (Huang Weiming) was elected county magistrate.

NANFANG RIBAO URGES CURBS ON ILLEGAL EMIGRANTS

HK170204 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Short commentary: "Hit at the Criminals, Protect the People"]

[Text] The Shaoguan municipal judicial organs have imposed prison sentences on Cai Ruibin and other criminals who forced their way onto a train with the intention of illegally emigrating and beat up people. Thus the organs have upheld order in railway transport and adhered to the socialist legal system. We resolutely support the severe sentences imposed by the organs.

Since last June, all parts of the province have implemented the provincial revolutionary committee's "notice on resolutely curbing illegal emigration." They have done a lot of work and resolutely arrested the sinister trend of illegally emigrating abroad. However, signs of illegal emigration have recently reappeared in some districts. A very small number of people do not shrink from violating state laws and discipline, stealing vehicles and boats, forcing their way aboard trains, damaging state materials being exported and beating up personnel on duty to attain their aim of illegally emigrating. It is necessary to punish according to law actions which constitute crimes of harming public safety, infringing on the personal rights of citizens, violating property, endangering public order and so on.

At present, the masses of the whole province are working in concert to promote the four modernizations, and everyone dearly wants to maintain a political situation of stability and unity. However, at present a very small number of people run counter to the desires of the masses and take advantage of certain temporary difficulties to create all kinds of pretexts for disrupting normal order in production, work and society and sabotaging the excellent situation of stability and unity. Some people even openly violate the criminal laws, perpetrate outrages and seriously endanger the lives and property of the state and people. The masses certainly will not agree to letting these criminals get off free. The political and legal organs must bring into full play the functions of the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, take decisive measures, act according to the provisions of the law and deal resolute and prompt blows at the very small number of counterrevolutionaries and criminals. They must certainly not show leniency. The socialist legal system is an effective weapon for protecting the rights of citizens and the lives and property of the people, and is also a sharp weapon for hitting at counterrevolutionaries and criminals. We must take up this weapon to protect the people, punish the criminals, and uphold stability and unity. The masses must also take practical action to uphold the socialist legal system, assist the public security organs, and work together to uphold law and order in society and insure the smooth progress of building the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

HENAN WHEAT SOWING--By 17 October, 37 million mu of wheat had been sown in Henan, fulfilling 60 percent of the task; 3.75 million mu are sown to wheat daily. In Anyang and Xinxian prefectures and the outskirts of Zhengzhou Municipality, the sowing of wheat is in the final stage. The central areas south of the Huang He have fully launched wheat sowing. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 79 HK]

HUNAN FISHERIES--Hunan radio broadcast a contributing commentator's article on the progress of fisheries in Hunan since liberation. The article said that the speed of development is still very slow because the leadership has not paid enough attention to it. According to the statistics, by 1978, the total output of fresh fish was only 2.19 million dan. Compared with 1949, the increase was 1.6 times, or an average of 4.5 jin of fish per person in the province per year. The article pointed out that the natural conditions exist for raising fresh fish in Hunan. The leadership at all levels must pay serious attention to fisheries. There are 6 million mu of water surface throughout the province for raising fish, but now only 3.8 million mu are in use. The mountain areas must develop fish-raising in ponds and reservoirs. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 79 HK]

GUANGXI GRAIN PROCUREMENT--The grain departments throughout Guangxi have overfulfilled the procurement quota for summer grain this year. These departments have increased the price of grain since 1 May. The party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels in Guangxi pay very serious attention to storage of summer grain. When procurement of summer grain began, the regional CCP and revolutionary committees issued circulars and held telephone conferences which demanded that the various places seriously implement the party policy on procuring and storing summer grain. By 25 September, the people in Baise Prefecture had overfulfilled the task of procuring summer grain by 4.6 percent. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Oct 79 HK]

GUANGZHOU OIL SPILLAGE--The Guangzhou Economic Committee and the municipal revolutionary committee's office of environmental protection recently issued a circular, which criticized the Guangzhou iron and steel plant for polluting the Zhu Jiang and 3 nearby water works with 10 tons of heavy oil. The Guangzhou Port Supervisor has fined the plant 5,000 yuan. The incident occurred at 2330 on 31 August when a worker in the seamless tube shop of the plant opened an air valve which should not have been opened, causing a large amount of heavy oil to flow into the river. The Guangzhou iron and steel plant has not paid serious attention to environmental protection in recent years. This is not the first time that oil leakage occurred there. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 23 Oct 79 HK]

BEIJING CYL COMMITTEE HOLDS CONFERENCE ON YOUTH EDUCATION

HK210141 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The Beijing Municipal CYL Committee recently held a work conference to study methods for improving education in communist morality among youths and juveniles. Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, and Liu Daosheng, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP committee, spoke at the conference.

The secretaries of district, county, bureau and subordinate unit CYL committees and CYL cadres attending the conference seriously studied Comrade Ye Jianying's speech made at the rally celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and other relevant documents. The conference concentrated on studying further improvement in education in communist morality for youths and juveniles.

The conference held: To carry out education in communist morality among youths and juveniles, it is necessary to proceed from their actual conditions, seek truth from facts, thoroughly analyze their various ideological trends and existing problems, study their psychological characteristics and the laws governing the changes in their thinking, clearly understand the source of all their problems and carry out education work accordingly. It is necessary to link the education with upholding the four basic principles, wholeheartedly strive for the four modernizations while maintaining ideals, and insure that moral education permeates every aspect of the daily life, study and work of youths and juveniles. This must be ceaselessly grasped. The CYL organizations in schools must link moral education with implementing regulations for students, tidying up discipline and launching education in striving to become "three good" students. Moral education and standards must be regarded as one of the important criteria when assessing the progressive collectives and "three good" students. Moral education in factories, mines and other enterprises must be combined with carrying out production in clean surroundings, improving factory environment, respecting foremen and loving the factory, and striving to become shock workers on the new Long March. Morals and habits must be regarded as one of the criteria for assessing shock teams and shock workers on the communications and finance and trade front, it is necessary to combine moral education with improving service quality and attitude. In the rural areas, it must be combined with changing habits and customs, destroying superstitions and striving to become shock hands. Thus, education in communist morality must permeate all work of the CYL and strive to promote the growth of a new generation of new people and create still better conditions for the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

The conference also pointed out: When carrying out education in communist morality, it is necessary to avoid hollow political preaching. It is necessary to seriously study the characteristics of youths and apply forms which young people like to hear and see in carrying out education. It is necessary to launch various cultural and physical cultural activities in a big way, strive to enrich their sparetime cultural life and insure healthy political ingredients in their varied and rich cultural and physical cultural activities. CYL organizations at all levels should extensively launch various activities such as academic and technical lectures, report meetings on special topics, discussion meetings, concerts, poetry recitals, story-telling meetings and cultural soirees, and strive to get rid of the past work methods which were single in form, rigid in language, generalized, cold and monotonous. We should strive for a variety of form along with vividness and liveliness. For this reason, the districts counties and bureaus must actively create conditions to run positions for sparetime activities for youths and juveniles and revive and do well in running clubs and "young people's homes."

The CYL organizations of factories, mines and other enterprises must work together with the administrative departments and trade unions to grasp together the management of workers' dormitories and occupy the position of sparetime culture. In short, it is necessary to do everything possible to bring youths and juveniles within the orbit of the CYL so that education in communist morality will become regular, specific and vivid and ceaselessly develop.

The conference also held: Carrying out education in communist morality must be combined with solving actual problems among young people. Under the leadership of the party organizations, the CYL organizations at all levels must continue to work together with the departments concerned and do a good job of finding employment for the young people and carrying out supervisory education for them. They must open up employment opportunities and resettle those youths awaiting employment. It is necessary to be concerned about the problem of employing young people who have made mistakes but have made corrections. We appeal to the units concerned to accept them and help them to progress. We must organize the young people to follow the track of vigorously promoting the four modernizations.

The conference also concentrated on studying and discussing the problem of educating, saving and remolding young people who are currently rather backward. The conference demanded that the city's CYL organizations at all levels take the initiative in striving for party leadership in carrying out their work. They must do well in closely working together with the public security departments, education, culture, physical culture and public health departments, and with departments concerned such as the trade unions, women's federations and educated youth offices. They also must unify their actions. Under the leadership of the party committees, they should fight a general battle to promote moral education for youths and juveniles. The CYL organizations must be shock teams in waging this battle. CYL cadres must become backbones of moral education and habits. We must strive to bring about a brand new situation in the ideological state and in communist morals and habits among the city's youths and juveniles within 1 or 2 years.

WANG QIAN ATTENDS RALLY TO COMMEND SHANXI ATHLETES

HK200831 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Shanxi Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Committee held a 12 November rally to celebrate the achievements made at the Fourth National Games. Over 1,500 people attended the rally. "Also attending the celebration rally were Wang Qian, Ruan Bosheng, Wang Fuzhi, Wang Kewen, Jia Jun, Zhu Weihua, (Wang Wenzhang), (Tan Hongbing), (Wang Dongqing) and Shi Jiyan, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district; and responsible persons of the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation."

Provincial physical culture and sports committee chairman (Liu Jie) presided over the celebration rally. Provincial physical culture and sports committee Vice Chairman (?Wang Yuming) gave a report on the achievements and experiences gained by the Shanxi provincial sports delegation at the Fourth National Games. Two representatives of the athletes and coaches spoke at the rally, expressing the determination to scale the heights of world physical culture and sports. "On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade Ruan Bosheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, warmly congratulated all the members of the Shanxi provincial sports delegation on their achievements." He encouraged them to guard against arrogance and rashness and to continue to work hard. Amid joyous music and warm applause, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, awarded certificates of merit and bonuses to the sports teams, athletes, coaches and staff who have scored outstanding achievements.

SHANXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PART-WORK, PART-STUDY SYSTEM

HK191023 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] "The Shanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial conference on the part-work and part-study system and running schools industriously and thriftily." Attending the conference were responsible comrades from municipal planning committees and finance and education bureaus, municipal and prefectural directors responsible for planning and financial affairs, comrades responsible for education work from provincial offices, committees and bureaus, representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in implementing the part-work and part-study system and running schools industriously and thriftily and representatives of advanced units in supporting the part-work and part-study system.

"Ruan Bosheng, Wu Guangtang, Jia Jun and (Wang Dongqing), responsible comrades of the Shanxi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the conference. Comrade (Wang Wenzhang), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and director of the culture and education department of the provincial CCP committee, presided. Comrade Ruan Bosheng made a report on the situation and tasks facing the education front in the new situation and on the important significance of implementing the part-work and part-study system and running schools industriously and thriftily. Comrade Wu Guangtang delivered a speech on ways to successfully implement the part-work and part-study system. Comrade (Wang Wenzhang) made a work report on comprehensively implementing the party's policy on education and perseveringly and correctly implementing the part-work and part-study system. A responsible comrade of the provincial education bureau conveyed the spirit of the conference on exchanging experiences in implementing the part-work and part-study system held by the Ministry of Education in Jilin Province. Responsible comrades of the provincial planned committee and the provincial finance bureau delivered speeches on ways in which planning and finance departments can actively support the work in implementing the part-work and part-study system and in running schools industriously and thriftily.

"The participating comrades conscientiously studied ways to implement the 'several suggestions on further doing well in running school-operated factories and farms' and 'regulations for trial implementation regarding the part-work and part-study system and the management of school-operated factories and farms' recently issued by the provincial revolutionary committees."

The conference called on school-operated factories and farms to run their affairs in accordance with the economic law. It also called on all departments, factories and mines to energetically support the implementation of the part-work and part-study system and the activities of running schools industriously and thriftily.

BRIEFS

BEIJING EXPORTS--By the end of September, the state plans for the purchase and export of foreign products throughout Beijing was fulfilled 3 months ahead of schedule. The amount of purchases increased by 44.5 percent over the corresponding period of 1978, while exports increased by 48.9 percent, reaching the highest level ever recorded. This year, the output of chemicals, industrial products and light and textile showed large increases over last year and the output of chemicals for export surpassed the plans by 95 percent. [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Oct 79 HK]

HEILONGJIANG INDUSTRIAL QUALITY WORK CONFERENCE ENDS

OW201103 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Sponsored by the Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the provincial quality work conference on the industry front concluded in Harbin City 2 days ago. The conference decided to attach greater importance to quality in industrial production, to further promote mass "quality month" activities on a still wider scale, to practice quality control in an all-round way and to swiftly improve the quality of industrial products. Approximately 500 persons attended the conference, including deputy heads of industrial production committees at prefectural, municipal, county and banner levels, representatives of advanced enterprises, work teams and pace setters outstanding in raising the quality of products, and leading comrades of all provincial-level departments concerned. Comrade Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a speech at the opening session. Comrade Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a status report. A work report was delivered by Comrade Lu Guang, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the provincial economic committee.

All representatives reviewed achievements in quality work scored over the past year and compared experiences. Thirteen units delivered reports on how they stepped up quality control in an all-round way. Their reports call for still greater efforts to place quality above everything else in industrial production, to adopt all possible means to satisfy consumer needs, to apply strict quality control to the entire production process, to establish quality quotas on the basis of the system of personal responsibility, to further step up technical management and technical training among all staff members and workers and to adopt effective measures to push quality control work forward.

The provincial revolutionary committee presented the honorable title of "Advanced Enterprise Outstanding in Quality Control" to 30 mines and industrial enterprises and the title of "Advanced Collectives Outstanding in Quality Control" to the Ma Hengchang group of the Qiqihaer No 2 machine tools plant and 107 other workshops and teams. They also received banners, certificates of merit and bonuses at the meeting.

Comrade Chen Lei pointed out in his summary report that although the quality of Heilongjiang's industrial products had improved, the problem of quality still remains very serious in regard to Heilongjiang's industrial production. The quality of 30 percent of the province's products has not yet reached the peak level. With deep concern over this problem, the provincial party and revolutionary committees anxiously hope that a better job can be accomplished in raising the quality of products and in promoting quality control at a faster pace without delay. One of our current tasks is to make every staff member and worker, particularly the leading cadres at various levels, catch up ideologically with the development of the situation. We should not be satisfied with restoring the peak level or with reaching quality standards.

Comrade Chen Lei called on all localities and departments to examine whether or not the focus of their work has been switched to economic construction and whether or not the principle of quality first has been implemented in leading industrial production. He also urged all localities and departments to analyze all products in an all-round way so as to determine the true quality level of their own products, better understand their quality problems and work out effective solutions.

The conference also discussed plans to improve the quality of Heilongjiang's major industrial products from 1980 to 1981, made arrangements for promoting "quality month" activities in 1980 and studied various measures for selecting and evaluating the province's top-quality products in 1980.

LIAONING: REN ZHONGYI URGES STUDY OF PLENARY GUIDELINES

SK210857 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial party committee, in his summing-up speech at the county party committee secretaries' meeting sponsored by the provincial party committee, said that all party organizations at all levels in rural areas of the province must study the guidelines of the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee in a thorough manner, and consolidate and develop the situation of stability and unity in the coming winter-spring period.

He said that the speech delivered by Comrade Ye Jianying at the rally marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and which was endorsed by the 4th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, is an historic party document which will be of great importance and significant guidance for a long time to come.

In addition, the "decisions of the CCP Central Committee on certain questions concerning acceleration of agricultural development" adopted by the plenary session is a programmatic document for our country's use in developing agriculture. The plenary session issued a communique summarizing the main points of the session and conveying its call to the party as well as to the whole country. These documents laid down by the 4th plenary session are of great significance in reaching a common understanding among all comrades and people in the country as well as in promoting stability, unity and socialist modernization. Party committees at all levels must study and carry out [words indistinct] in earnest.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out: At present, factors detrimental to stability and unity are interferences coming from both left and right. The interference from the left is expressed mainly in resistance and opposition to the guidelines of the third plenary session under the banner of "holding high;" interference from the right is manifested mainly in the suspicion toward and opposition to the four basic principles under the banner of democracy. Therefore, it is still necessary today for us to pay special attention to eliminating leftist poisonous remnants in ideology, theory, policies, and economic work, as well as to reform the organizational system.

Meanwhile, we should also resist the phenomenon of rightist deviation from the four basic principles. In publicizing the guidelines of the fourth plenary session, it is necessary for all localities to pay attention to conducting in depth the education on the four basic principles among the vast numbers of cadres and masses. It is necessary to criticize anarchism and ultra-individualism, particularly the erroneous ideological trend that harms the prestige of the party and smears and weakens the party leadership. It is necessary to make the vast number of revolutionary people further understand that the party is the force at the core of all our undertakings, and without the leadership of the Communist Party, we could never achieve our revolution and construction and it would simply be impossible to achieve the grand target of the four modernizations without the firm leadership of the party.

At the same time, leaders at all levels should concern themselves about the weal and woe of the people, merge with the peasants, listen to their opinions to discover problems and solve them in a timely manner. Leading cadres should guard against and overcome the seeking of privileges. Party organizations should set strict demands on cadres with notices of criticism and enforcement of discipline upon those who produce extremely adverse impacts among the masses by repeatedly seeking privileges despite repeated admonition.

It is also necessary to continue strengthening democratic centralism and heightening the sense of discipline. Communist Party members and leading cadres should set themselves up as examples in accepting discipline. We must not be soft in dealing with the small handful of criminals in accordance with the laws. It is necessary to deal absolutely with such criminal activities as murder, arson, robbery and theft, which damage public security.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG OIL CONSERVATION--From January to October Heilongjiang Province saved more than 30,000 dun of gasoline and diesel oil and recycled more than 6,000 dun of residual oil as a result of popularizing new oil-saving technologies. At present more than 25,000 motor vehicles in the province have oil-saving devices installed. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG CATTLE--According to Professor (Xu Zhenying) of the northeast college of agriculture, China now has 73.6 million head of cattle, ranking fifth in the world. Most of these cattle are raised in agricultural areas with favorable conditions for stock-breeding. In 1978 Heilongjiang Province had some 120,000 head of cattle, accounting for one third [as heard] of the nation's cattle population. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW]

LIAONING MECHANIZED PIG FARMS--Shenyang, Nov 19--A mechanized pig farm which will raise 50,000 pigs annually is being built in Masanjia commune in the suburbs of Shenyang, Liaoning Province. When completed it will be one of the biggest in China. All facilities including feeding, cleaning, temperature control and transport are mechanized. At present, the farm has 3,600 pigs. Upon completion, it will have 52,400 pigs of which 32,400, each weighing approximately 90 kilograms, will be sold every year. This figure is equal to 10 percent of the amount of pork sold in Shenyang currently. Two other pig farms with 10,000 pigs each are being set up in Liaoning Province. One completed last October is in Tanggangzi, the other still under construction is near the Anshan iron and steel centre. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW]

QINGHAI'S TAN QILONG DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLANS

OW201115 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The second Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress was held in Xining from 15 to 16 November. Comrade Tan Qilong presided over the meeting. He called on the whole province to continue to conscientiously study Vice Chairman Ye Jianying's National Day speech and in connection with the discussion of the criterion of truth find realistic solutions to practical problems on all fronts and in all departments. Comrade Tan Qilong also set forth a few things to be done during the winter-spring period. The meeting heard a report from Governor Zhang Quosheng on the current economic situation in the entire province, acquainted itself with the way (people's letters and visits) are now handled and discussed and decided on matters concerning administrative (divisions) and personnel appointments and dismissals.

Comrade Tan Qilong said: I want to stress one point: We must continue to conscientiously study Vice Chairman Ye Jianying's speech at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

He said: In studying Vice Chairman Ye's speech, we must first of all read it carefully and thoroughly, grasp its spirit and substance and, linking the study of the speech to the discussion on the criterion of truth, further emancipate our minds, start up the machinery, seek truth from facts, sum up experiences and lessons and follow the correct ideological line.

He said: In studying Vice Chairman Ye's speech, it is necessary both to study it in a comprehensive and systematic way and to pay special attention to the main points. It is necessary to emphasize grasping and solving these questions: 1) sum up both positive and negative experiences and lessons, achieve unity in our understanding of some major historical questions and further raise our consciousness in upholding the four basic principles; 2) safeguard the political situation of stability and unity and wage a resolute struggle against all kinds of erroneous tendencies to undermine stability and unity; 3) strive to do economic work in a still more specific and concrete way and produce more results.

Economic work is now the pivot of our political life. Leadership at all levels should really shift the work emphasis to economic work. The realization of the four modernizations is in the fundamental interest of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Only when production is pushed forward and when there is an abundance of material wealth will it be possible to solve many problems. Therefore, we call on leading party and government organizations in the whole province to pay attention to the following tasks during the winter-spring period:

1. It is necessary to further organize and mobilize the cadres and masses of all nationalities throughout the province to conscientiously study Vice Chairman Ye's speech, achieve unity in thinking and will, go all out, develop the movement to increase production and practice economy, strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's production plans and get prepared ideologically and materially for next year's economic development.

2. It is necessary to further implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy.

3. It is necessary to continue to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, further emancipate the mind, try hard to find measures most conducive to developing the social productive forces and to raising the masses' work enthusiasm and production level and readjust and improve our economic structure and management system and method. It is necessary to boldly reform and courageously blaze new trails, break free from past economic patterns and rules and regulations that hinder the development of the productive forces and fully tap our potential capacities.

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4. It is necessary to reform the economic structure in a positive and systematic way, act according to economic laws, give full play to the role of the law of value and organize production according to the people's needs. It is necessary to take the initiative to solve the contradiction of dislocations among production, supply and marketing.

5. It is necessary to consider the interests of the state, the enterprises and the workers, expand the right of enterprises to make decisions step by step and respect the right of production brigades and teams to make decisions.

Governor Zhang Guosheng reported on the current economic situation in the province. He said: Aside from natural disasters, our economic situation should be described as having both gains and losses and as having progressed as well as retrogressed. The economy has been advancing while it is being readjusted.

He said: Although on our road ahead we still face many difficulties and problems and a lot of work remains to be done, so long as we face up to reality, proceed from the actual situation in doing everything, emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, combine [words indistinct] and be resourceful and decisive, we assuredly will be able to make one new achievement after another. Governor Zhang Guosheng also specifically talked about maintaining social order.

Liu Chengyun, (Ling Henghan), Xia-rong-ya-bu, Guan Baojia, Cai Felglan, (Xie Gaofeng) and (Ma Wenbing), vice chairmen of the Qinghai Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Leading comrades of the provincial people's government, Zhang Guosheng, Zhao Haifeng, Song Lin, Ga-bu-long, Ma Wanli and Shen Ling, attended the meeting as observers. Yang Shufang, president of the provincial higher people's court, (Yang Ziyu), chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, and responsible persons from concerned provincial departments also attended the meeting as observers.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI SEED FARMS--Xining, Nov 18--Four mechanized forage grass seed farms now being built in Qinghai Province will be able to produce 1,250,000 kilograms of fine seed a year as of 1980, enough to meet the needs of the province, which is one of China's major stockraising areas. So far, most of the seed needed for artificial sowing of grass has to be transported from distant areas in other parts of the country and this entails high costs. These farms are being set up by the government in the pastoral areas in Golog and Yushu Tibetan autonomous prefectures and Guinan and Tongde counties in this remote multi-national province. The four farms sowed seeds of fine forage grass on 1,200 hectares this year and the sown hectareage will be further extended. The production process on the farms, including ploughing, sowing, raking, harvesting, cutting and pulverizing, is mechanized. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW]

XINJIANG CRIMINAL CASES--Cadres and policemen at the (Tianshan) district public security subbureau in Urumqi municipality have warmly discussed ways to emulate judicial workers in Hangzhou in dealing relentless blows at criminal offenders. It has been noted recently that the number of criminal offenses including robbery, murder, imposture, theft and hooliganism have increased which seriously jeopardize the people's lives and property as well as social order and order in work and production. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW]

CHISHIH NIENTAI DISCUSSES RECENT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN PRC

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[Article by Chi Hsin: "Around the Fourth Plenary Session of the CCP Central Committee"]

[Text] On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the CCP held the 4th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee on September 25-28 and issued a brief communique on the plenary session on September 29. The plenary session added members to the Central Committee and the Politburo by bringing Peng Zhen and Zhao Ziyang into the Politburo and Wang Heshou, Liu Lanbo, Liu Lantao, An Ziwen, Li Chang, Yang Shangqun, Zhou Yang, Lu Dingyi, Hong Xuezhong, Peng Zhen, Jiang Nanxiang and Bo Yibo into the Central Committee. Thus, with the exception of the dead and individuals (like Huang Yongsheng) who belonged to the clique of Lin Biao and the gang of four, all members and alternate members of the Eighth CCP Central Committee and members of the Politburo elected in 1956 have returned to the leading echelon of the Chinese Communist Party.

The main task of the fourth plenary session was to discuss and pass Ye Jianying's "National Day speech" and the "The Decision of the CCP Central Committee on Several Questions in Speeding Up the Development of Agriculture." Both of these documents were subsequently published. The second document is based on the draft passed at the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee last December. The first document reflects the important change the Chinese communist authorities have undergone since the third plenary session concerning a series of historical questions and the question of line. This change takes as its ideological base the second polemic (also called making up the missed lesson) on the question of the criterion of truth.

This article, taking the Chinese Communist Party's discussions of the criterion of truth as the thread, will discuss and analyze the change in the political situation which took place in Communist China around the fourth plenary session and will attempt to evaluate Ye Jianying's National Day speech.

I. Third Plenary Session Achievements and Questions

In May last year, a movement for discussing the criterion of truth was launched in mainland China. After its upsurge was over, the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee was held. It was the first nationwide polemic over the criterion of truth as well as the ideological base of the third plenary session. Around May this year, a movement for discussing the criterion of truth was once again started. After its upsurge was over, the fourth plenary session was held. It was the second nationwide polemic over the criterion of truth as well as the ideological base of the fourth plenary session. Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth; this is the elementary fact of materialism and, in the words of the Chinese Communist Party, it is the ABC's of Marxism-Leninism. But, must such a question be discussed over and over again by all the people at the higher and lower levels? Why must the two meetings of so great importance take the question of the criterion of truth as their guide? To answer these questions we must look at the formation of the ideological line during the past 10 years and more.

The First Polemic Over the Criterion of Truth

In the spring of 1978, after the remaining confederates of the gang of four had been combed out, there was a crying need to unfold various kinds of work throughout the country and to solve many problems left over by the Great Cultural Revolution. However, in bringing order out of chaos, the first ideological question encountered was: What is "right" and what is "wrong"? In the past, the criterion of right and wrong was set by Mao Zedong, and the idea long formed by the Chinese Communist Party was that Mao Zedong never made a mistake. [paragraph continues]

The controversy over the misjudged case of the "counterrevolutionary incident at the Tiananmen Square" on 3 April 1976 directly struck at the theoretical base of the "whatever" faction. According to past propaganda, Mao personally made the decision on this misjudged case and even the dismissal of Deng Xiaoping from his post was based on Mao's proposal. Proceeding from the present to the past, people were sharply confronted with the controversies over a series of questions like the "February adverse current," the "January revolutionary storm," the "dismissal of Hai Rui," the "Lushan meeting," Peng Dehuai, He Long and the antirightist struggle. But, when they came into contact with the question of Mao, they had no way of removing their long fear of the "deity" and their spiritual shackles even though they had their own world in their hearts.

On 11 May 1978, GUANGMING RIBAO carried a contributing commentator's article entitled "Practice Is the Sole Criterion for Testing Truth." After its publication, the whole nation was ideologically enlivened and people began to dare to think about and raise questions. They also touched on questions which had been regarded as forbidden zones. The first discussion on the criterion of truth exploded the myth that Mao never made any mistakes, and the ideological dam of modern superstition began to receive a strong blow. "Mao was a man, not a deity." This was the first breach in the dam. The deification of Mao was an important reason why the ultraleftist line ran wild for a long time. After acute internal controversies and a series of declarations of views by local leaders, the third plenary session was held under the slogan, "Emancipate the Mind, Do Away With Blind Faith."

This discussion was highly praised by the Chinese Communist Party. An article by the GUANGMING RIBAO contributing commentator published on 11 May 1979 entitled "Distinguish the Two Ideological Lines, Uphold the Four Basic Principles" said: "This discussion...insofar as its influence on our society is concerned, has far exceeded that of any theoretical discussions on the ideological front since the founding of our country. We may say that it is another Marxist education campaign and another movement to emancipate the mind--both of far-reaching significance--since the Yanan rectification campaign."

The communique of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee passed on 22 December 1978 made special reference to this discussion:

"The plenary session sets a high value on the discussion of the question that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth and holds that it is of far-reaching historical significance in helping comrades of the whole party and the people all over the country to set their minds free and follow the correct ideological line. If a party, a state or a nation proceeds from books in doing everything and has an ossified way of thinking, it cannot go forward, its vitality will cease and the state and party will perish."

Questions Settled by the Third Plenary Session

The 11th party congress held in August 1978 merely settled the question of the gang of four and basically did not touch the ideological domain. Ideologically, it still followed the outmoded methods and abided by the trammels of conventional ideas. It may be said that the third plenary session in December 1978 was the first meeting for bringing order out of chaos in the ideological domain. Without the discussion of the truth as its ideological base, the meeting would not have achieved such results.

Under the premise of stabilizing the overall situation in the country, the third plenary session solved a series of problems as follows:

1. It declared that the nationwide mass movement for exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four was basically concluded (?), that mass class struggle, which had long been going on tempestuously and on a nationwide scale, was basically concluded and that the focus of the party's work would be shifted to economic construction beginning in 1979.
2. It discussed some major political events like the 1975 "wing of rightist reversal of verdicts" and the 5 April 1976 "Tiananmen counterrevolutionary incident." It set right the history which had been turned upside down. The Central Committee corrected mistakes and canceled the wrong documents issued by the Central Committee concerning the movement for "hitting back at the rightist wind of reversing the verdict" and the Tiananmen incident.
3. It rectified the wrong conclusions previously drawn on Peng Dehuai, Tao Zhu, Bo Yibo and Yang Shangkun and affirmed their contributions.
4. It held a preliminary discussion about certain historical questions left over prior to the Cultural Revolution, such as, the antirightist struggle in 1957, the Great Leap Forward in 1958 and the Lushan conference in 1959.
5. It discussed the question of democracy and the legal system and proposed that everyone should be equal before the law and that nobody should be allowed to have the privilege of standing above the law.
6. It removed the labels from a large group of rightists, landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries and bad elements.

Questions Left Over by the Third Plenary Session

Two important questions left over by the third plenary session were not settled. As a result, ideological differences and confusions arose among the people.

The first question was the evaluation of Mao Zedong. The communique proposed that "the attitude of one dividing into two should be assumed" toward "any person." But the communique only mentioned Mao's contributions. It mentioned only remote, not recent things. It only made an abstract evaluation and did not touch concrete cases. Thus, on this question the communique itself did not "assume a scientific attitude of one dividing into two." It stated: "The great meritorious deeds performed by Comrade Mao Zedong in the protracted revolutionary struggle cannot be obliterated. Without his outstanding leadership, without Mao Zedong Thought, most probably the Chinese revolution would not have succeeded by now, the Chinese people would still be under the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism and our party would still be fighting hard in the dark."

Do heroes make history or do people make history? Here, we are obviously told that it is Mao Zedong who made the history of modern China and that Mao was a great savior and the benefactor of all Chinese people and that he was a deity and not a man. The latter passage added:

"The lofty task of the party central committee on the theoretical front is to lead and educate the whole party and all people to have historical and scientific knowledge of Comrade Mao Zedong's great meritorious deeds and to grasp the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought integrally and accurately..."

In real life, people have a crying need to free themselves from the calamity of the Cultural Revolution. They are not keen on recalling past bitterness and thinking of present sweetness, as they did 30 years ago. [paragraph continues]

As to the question whether Mao Zedong had made mistakes, the communique phrased some words very ingeniously. "To expect a revolutionary leader to be free of shortcomings and mistakes is not Marxist and is not in accord with Comrade Mao Zedong's consistent evaluation of himself."

These words sound like one dividing into two but, since they were said too ingeniously, do not appear to be straightforward enough. The communique refused to admit facts readily and briskly.

What is more unfortunate, the communique itself did not divide one into two over this question but left and evaded "half" of it. This left a loophole to be used by the "whatever" faction.

The second question left over by the third plenary session was that of the Great Cultural Revolution. The communique said:

"The plenary session holds that the Great Cultural Revolution should also be looked upon historically, scientifically, practically and realistically. It was mainly because the Soviet Union turned revisionist that Comrade Mao Zedong took the opposition to and prevention of revisionism as his point of departure and started this great revolution. It is necessary to sum up the defects and mistakes found in the actual process as experience and lessons at an appropriate time and to unify the understanding of the whole party and the whole nation; however, this should not be done in a hurry."

These words affirmed the subjective motives of the Cultural Revolution but admitted its defects and mistakes. It was held that the people of the whole country have not unified their understanding of the Cultural Revolution and that their understanding should not be unified in a hurry. In this way, the series of questions arising from the Cultural Revolution cannot be cleared up. Can the verdicts passed during the Cultural Revolution be reversed? Does reversal of verdicts amount to restoration? If the motives of the Cultural Revolution are restoration, if the motives of the Cultural Revolution are affirmed, were the motives identical with the effects? If they were not identical, should the Cultural Revolution be affirmed or negated, judging by their effects? Should 30 percent of it be negated and 70 percent affirmed? Was it right or wrong to start the Cultural Revolution? On this series of major questions, the third plenary session communique was too generalized, leaving a big loophole. Obviously the Chinese Communist Party wanted to use the shift of the focal point on party work as the reason for further calming down the nationwide ideological turbulence. But can these questions be evaded? You want the people to stop thinking but will the people stop? The third plenary session communique made a breach in the questions the people had long pondered and resented; however, since it was not done thoroughly, public feeling was further stirred.

II. Trend of Thought Against the Third Plenary Session

The spirit of the third plenary session was to "seek truth from facts, emancipate minds" to put it bluntly, history should be evaluated according to facts instead of quotations from Mao, and the guiding principle for development and economic policies should be drawn up on the basis of actual conditions instead of quotations from Mao. Actually, such were long cherished aspirations of the vast majority of people in our country; however, they dared not assert them. The first discussion of the criterion of truth cried out part of the people's aspirations. But the long awaited third plenary session communique still hid something. "Coming out only after numerous calls, she still hides part of her face with a pipa." [paragraph continues]

Because of this, difficulties arose in implementing various policies following the third plenary session. On the one hand, the people had reasons to demand that history be evaluated and current problems be solved further and more thoroughly in the spirit of "seeking truth from facts and emancipating minds." On the other, the shackles on the minds of people had not been completely removed and ossification of mind was still deeprooted among cadres. Consequently, different people quoted different passages from the communique and interpreted them differently, that is, "to each according to his needs." This set off contradictions and struggles over a series of questions. For a time (mainly the first half of this year) the erroneous trends of "left" and right thoughts were clashing with each other. The right trend of thought reared its head before the "left" trend was eliminated. But the main resistance was still the "left" trend of thought which had predominated for more than 20 years and still haunted and plagued people's minds. Some said: Discussion of the criterion of truth was to "roll up the banner," "lower the banner" and "chop down the banner." Others said: The third plenary session spirit threw the whole country "into disorder and a mess" and made it "deviate from the correct course"; the "upholding of the four principles" must be implemented right away to correct it.

"Follow the Correct Ideological Line, Eliminate the Ultraleftist Pernicious Influence" was the title of an article carried in Shanghai's WEN HUI BAO on August 4. It said:

"...an ideological trend was stirred up this spring against the third plenary session."

This erroneous ideological trend was widespread in character. It found expression in each sphere throughout the country. Below are some instances.

Questions Arising From Implementation of Policy

Earlier this year, the spirit and policy of the third plenary session were implemented, the wrong designation of rightists was corrected, labels were removed from a group of landlords, rich peasants, workers and bad elements, confiscated property and belongings were returned to former capitalists, wages for former capitalists were restored and issued retroactively, and appropriate jobs were assigned to former capitalists. These steps to implement policy stirred up a storm. Even public security personnel commented on this policy? "Development of democracy has 'gone too far,' liberation of thought has 'exceeded the bounds,' reexamination of cases 'has swept like a wind,' party policy has swayed to the right." Many policy-executing personnel felt that "rather left than right" was still the safe course. There were also some people who said: "Whom does the present policy serve? It serves a small number of persons who 'have had their labels removed and who have received banknotes and positions.' The vast majority of the worker and peasant masses are still their 'old selves,' having received no benefits." Some even wondered whether the "direction has changed" and "the banner has been chopped down."

As a matter of fact, when it came to implementing policy, as far as the whole country was concerned, it had not seriously begun yet. Policy was implemented only in respect to well-known big shots and with regard to major incidents. As for common people, many cases were still set aside. People who had been wrongly punished demanded that mishandled cases be redressed; however, certain cadres still seized upon their vulnerable points, saying: "If you did not make big mistakes, you certainly made small ones. Redressing wrongs is due to the leniency of party policy, and you should thank the party Central Committee for it." Many of the cadres who punished others in the past were still in power. To rehabilitate those whom they had wrongly punished, these cadres felt that rehabilitation meant negating themselves and putting themselves on the spot. For this reason, they would leave some vulnerable points to seize upon while playing for time where possible. It was only when things got out of hand that they were compelled to take action and formally rehabilitate the victims.

Probably this was the case with the groups of people who have gone to Beijing since February to appeal. RENMIN RIBAO of September 15 reported: "In some areas and units, miscarriage of justice, misjudged cases and false cases have not been redressed. The persons wronged have not been rehabilitated and policy has not been seriously and completely implemented. Consequently, the persons concerned have come to Beijing to make petitions. When they returned to their native places, some of the petitioners were subjected to retaliatory attacks. Some 70 to 80 percent of the same people now staying in Beijing have come there for the second time."

Activities of Nei Monggol Factional Force To Reverse Verdicts

RENMIN RIBAO of September 4 reported:

"The series of policies of bringing order out of chaos as formulated by the party Central Committee on the basis of the thesis that practice is the sole criterion of testing truth have been interfered with by the 'left' and right. At the same time, some people inside the party remain unconvinced. Factional elements see their chance and go in for reversal of verdicts."

This referred to what happened in Nei Monggol when the third plenary session spirit was implemented this March. During the Cultural Revolution, Nei Monggol's factional elements--so-called "old cadres," "rebellion leaders" and "seeded players" were in power. They took part in engineering cases of unjust verdicts, false cases and misjudged cases. Among them, the most startling cases of unjust verdicts were: "Ulanhu's antiparty national betrayal clique," "February adverse current in Nei Monggol" and "the new Neirendang." Several thousand Mongolian and Han cadres and people were involved in these cases, with thousands of them being tortured to death. A calamity was brought to Nei Monggol. After the gang of four were smashed, scores were settled with these factional leaders. However, during the period in which these cases were heard and decided, these persons proceeded with reversing verdicts. Disguising themselves as victims they established ties here and there and complained that the investigators were subjecting them to "political persecution," saying: "We are aware that some people have attempted to usurp party and seize power under the pretext of making investigations." They threatened: "We will settle scores 15 years later."

Although these factional leaders, who went in for reversals of cases, have now been suppressed, the ultraleftist trend of thought in society has not been eliminated and people are not clear about the dividing line between right and wrong. There is still soil for factional elements to reverse verdicts.

1. The Melon Destruction Incident

RENMIN RIBAO on 27 July carried an article titled "What Does the Melon Destruction Incident Show?" The article reported that under the orders of the commune party committee, Nanzhuang brigade, Lincun commune, Ding County, in Hebei Province forced destruction of 30 mu of melons which were on the point of ripening. This caused economic losses amounting to nearly 10,000 yuan, averaging a decrease of income by 75 yuan per household.

Why did the brigade peasants want to grow melons and why did the commune party committee want to destroy them? Each side had its reasons for doing so. Grain and cotton were to be planted according to quotas set by the state, and purchase of grain and cotton was monopolized by the state. The purchasing price was so low that the peasants' livelihood was adversely affected. Nanzhuang brigade reached 1,200 jin of grain per mu last year but the peasants' income was not much and they were still in straitened circumstances. [paragraph continues]

This year, "after the 60 articles" were made public, production teams were permitted to plant some industrial crops. Having fulfilled their task of planting cotton, commune members interplanted 34 mu of watermelons, sweet melons and snake melons in their 180-mu cotton field (one row of melons for every four or five rows of cotton) in order to increase their income. Why did the brigade want to plant melons? They did so because they had fulfilled their cotton planting tasks, and melons could increase their income. Besides, it was permitted by public policy. Unexpectedly, the melons which were on the point of ripening were discovered by the commune party committee. Thereupon, the party committee demanded they be destroyed. Members of the commune party committee personally went to the fields to direct the operation, completely destroying 34 mu of melons.

The commune party committee had its adequate reasons too: 1) The brigade must produce according to commune orders. If state plans are not fulfilled, the commune party committee will be criticized by the higher body. Whatever is arranged by the higher body should be carried out by the lower level. Since the higher body did not arrange interplanting of melons and cotton in the cottonfield, interplanting was not permitted. 2) Planting melons in cottonfield would adversely affect the cotton yield. 3) Practicing capitalist free planting was a question of road, one of orientation. Experience told them that the leading bodies must dare to stop the social tendency toward the capitalist road; otherwise, they would be criticized. It went without saying that the Communist Party committee had to boldly resist it and the melons had to be destroyed. If the melons were not destroyed and if other brigades followed suit, the Communist Party would lose its authority and find it difficult to direct operations. The evil consequences of this would be endless.

After the melon destruction incident occurred, the public and the press unanimously blamed the commune party committee. The leader of the commune party committee was given a disciplinary warning. In addition to making up the loss, the party committee had to conduct self-criticism in the whole country and the brigade before the matter was closed.

The incident illustrates a problem: As policy kept changing, cadres' thinking could not keep pace with development and could not distinguish what was right and wrong, what was revisionism and capitalism and what was socialism. These people had full power in their hands and, in the sphere under their jurisdiction, had full power to control and operate.

Such was the clash in the rural economic sphere after the third plenary session spirit was implemented. Clashes like this will appear in the future. This is not a question concerning only the commune party committee. It is also linked to the questions of state planning of rural production and the purchasing of policy. The crux of the matter lies in how to know and understand the question of "upholding the four things." What does it mean by traversing the socialist road? What kind of leadership should the Communist Party exercise?

The melon destruction incident led to reproach of only the commune party committee by the press and public opinion. That was unreasonable. Other factors in such an incident should also be considered:

1. The question of state policy toward the rural areas. State plans determine a definite quantity of grain and cotton output to be produced by each production team, brigade and commune. The state monopolizes purchases of this quantity of output. The purchase price must not be high. If it is too high, it will adversely affect the livelihood of all the people. In some cases, the plans are too rigid. Brigades and teams have no rights to act on their own, and cadres at the grassroots level find themselves in a difficult position. [paragraph continues]

Commune members confined to one-crop farming have less income and are in straitened circumstances. When they plant some industrial crops, they are accused of taking up the field for planting grain and accused of disregarding state plans. That is why some people said: "The Lincun commune party committee made a mistake of commandism and coercion but they carried out state plans. The production teams planted melons and, by doing so, edged out cotton. They were wrong." Concerning the melon destruction incident, it is primarily necessary for the state to look into the question of drawing up plans.

2. The question of the cadre system. Why do peasants and commune party committees assume entirely different attitudes toward the melon destruction incident? The reason is mainly that the income from melons has a bearing on the interests of the peasants. If the melon harvest is good, they will get more bonuses and have a better life. And cadres? Theirs is an "iron rice bowl," with the wealth or poverty of brigades having nothing to do with them. If commune cadres are farm owners, income has a direct bearing on them; in such cases, a melon destruction incident will probably not occur.

Controversy Over "'Praising Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue'"

The article, "'Praising Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue'" may be taken as a typical example of the reflection of the "left" trend of thought in the literary and art circles since the third plenary session. This article appeared in the sixth issue of HEBEI WENXUE this year. Another article in the same issue had nearly the same content and the same viewpoint. It is titled "'Eulogize' and 'Expose.'" Concerning the content and discussion of "'Praising Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue,'" our ninth issue carried an article by Mr Ye Yun giving a detailed account. The main viewpoint of "'Praising Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue'" is that writers and artists should "praise" the "virtues" of socialist reality and build up public images of worker, peasant and soldier heroes. It represents those who refuse to "praise virtue" as "lacking virtue," saying that while they are not suspected of "praising virtue," their conduct is "devoid of virtue." Furthermore, it says that these people "are animals good at smelling foul smells in the dark and damp blood and sludge." Obviously, this is aimed at coming down with a big stick upon the "scar literature" that appeared since the first discussion of the criterion of truth.

As a matter of fact, beginning in April this year the Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO and GUANGZHOU RIBAO published six articles by Huang Ansi (two were signed by Xie Zhilan), putting forward views similar to those of "'Praising Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue.'" These articles hold that creative works of literature and art should "look forward" and not "look backward." The so-called "look backward" literature is literature that portrays the seamy side of reality, that is, literature that "portrays scars." "Look forward" literature is literature whose "subject matter directly reflects the four modernizations. Although Huang Ansi does not fall on the "scar literature" with a big stick as does Li Jian author of "'Praising Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue,'" he strongly advocates placing the "look forward" literature in the leading position.

In addition, SHANDONG WENYI published an article, "Such a 'Fashion' Is Not To Be Followed," pointing its accusing finger at some verses and writings. It says that these verses and writings "overtly lash out at feudal emperors and kings but covertly whip the revolutionary teacher." "They negate our proletarian leaders by negating the emperors and kings in history." It accuses such literature and art of being "oblique historiography" and "conspiratorial literature and art." It adds: "If you are our comrade, how could you use the method our enemy has used?"

To sum up, the focal point of controversy in the above articles is: Should literature and art look squarely at reality and reflect the sufferings the people went through for more than 10 years? Are only the workers, peasants and soldiers the main characters? Are literature and art to serve only the present political tasks? Can writers and artists apply satirical technique to reality?

If we go deeper, we shall find out: Literary and artistic works must portray workers, peasants and soldiers, must sing the praises of socialist reality and literature and art must serve the present political tasks--such are the literary dogmas formerly drawn up by Mao Zedong. Should we proceed from reality, "seek truth from facts, emancipate minds" and produce literary works expected by the people? Or should we proceed from books and use Mao Zedong's literary theory of some 30 years ago to guide the present literature? Such is the deeper significance of controversy.

The communique of the third plenary session appealed for "seeking truth from facts and emancipating minds." But as soon as this spirit was reflected in the literary world some people became nervous. The appearance of the above articles reflecting the "left" trend of thought and position on important pages show that the emergence of these articles was not fortuitous. Their authors must have had the strong backing of the powerful.

From the above example it will be seen how great the resistance was in implementing the third plenary session spirit. For this reason, if the confusions and contradictions in reality were to be resolved and if the spirit of "seeking truth from facts" was to be continuously implemented, it would be imperative to "make up the missed lesson."

III. "Make Up the Missed Lesson" in Discussing the Criterion of Truth

In view of the above contradictions and conflicts, particularly the trend of thought against the third plenary session spirit, GUANGMING RIBAO published an article on May 11 commemorating the first anniversary of the discussion of the truth criterion. This stirred up the second discussion of the question of the criterion of truth.

The first discussion confined itself to theoretical questions and did not touch upon reality. Cadres at various levels busied themselves with the formality of declaring their stand. They covered up and evaded concrete, decisive and key questions. For this reason, while the discussion went on for more than a year, the national state of mind was still confused and the dividing line between right and wrong could not be distinguished. Take Guangdong Province for example. Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the Guangdong provincial committee, said at a report meeting convened by the provincial committee: "The start of discussion about the criterion of truth was not late in Guangdong, but it is still not widespread and penetrating. Ideological understanding on the part of some people has fallen behind. It is shackled by ultraleftist thought. These people also talk a great deal about the four upholds. However, instead of implementing the third plenary session spirit, they use the 'four upholds' to rectify the so-called 'deviation' of the third plenary session. There are still some people who are against the third plenary session. The ossification and semi-ossification of mind on the part of these people have not been resolved." In conclusion, he appealed to the masses for an extension of such a discussion (NANFANG RIBAO of 15 September).

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Henan provincial committee, said at a rectification meeting of the provincial and municipal organs on 3 September: "Taking the province as a whole, this discussion has just begun and its progress has been slow. Many comrades including those of the provincial committee have not sufficiently emancipated their minds. They still do not know how to or dare not do things according to the thesis that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. For this reason, concerning this question, we have to make up the missed lessons" (RENMIN RIBAO of 17 September).

Xu Jiantun, first secretary of the Jiangsu provincial committee, referred to a similar state of affairs. He held that "discussion of the criterion of truth should be taken as universal education in Marxist theory of knowledge and as capital construction in the ideological domain" (RENMIN RIBAO of 2 September).

HONGQI Admits Its Mistake

It was in this situation that discussion of the criterion of truth was stirred up further. In the more than 2 months from August to the end of September, the Chinese communist media kept publishing articles on the criterion of truth as they did during September and October of last year. Secretaries of the provincial committees declared their stand in the press and made speeches relevant to reality.

In August and September, commanders and political commissars of various services and military units in various areas also declared their stand and made speeches in the press.

During September, the question of the criterion of truth was specially discussed at a national meeting of public security bureau directors of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, an enlarged meeting of the party committee of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and a meeting of some 50 theoretical workers and journalists.

In addition, in the last 2 months the newspapers in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions kept reporting on the progress of the discussion of the criterion of truth and, in particular, emphasized the need for leading cadres to make up the missed lesson.

Among those who took a conservative view and were even antagonistic to the thesis that "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth," a number changed. They may have been under the stress of circumstances or have really awakened. Anyway, people are saying: This discussion must not remain on one's lips and in meetings. One must be courageous in practice and action. One may not confine oneself to declaring one's stand but should study new circumstances and solve new problems.

The September HONGQI published an article by "our commentator" titled "Seriously Make Up the Missed Lesson in Discussing the Criterion of Truth." It conducted a self-criticism.

"This publication made a serious mistake during this very important discussion. For more than 6 months last year, it did not publish any article discussing the criterion of truth because its leadership had followed an incorrect ideological line, proceeded from book worship and divorced itself from reality. This had an extremely undesirable influence. The broad masses of readers have been entirely correct in seriously criticizing this wrong attitude adopted by this publication. We will seriously sum up this experience and lesson, emancipate our minds further and join the cadres and the masses in making up the missed lesson in discussing the criterion of truth."

Concerning the first discussion of the criterion of truth, even HONGQI, as the organ of the CCP Central Committee, admitted it had "made a serious mistake" and "seriously divorced itself from reality." The gravity of the problem and the acuteness of contradictions in various areas can better be imagined.

Difference Between the Two Discussions of the Truth Criterion

When the first discussion of the truth criterion was started in May last year, the ideological theory foundation of the Chinese Communist Party was still dominated by the thought of the 11th party congress held in August 1977. [paragraph continues]

The political line of the 11th congress underlined class struggle on the basis of affirming the political line of the 10th congress, criticized the gang of four in isolation and evaded concrete, practical problems. Discussion of the truth criterion was, theoretically, bound to break through the political and ideological line of the 11th congress. This step taken was difficult to attain and was hence worthy of esteem.

Prior to that time, Mao Zedong was still the deity, the Cultural Revolution was still basically affirmed, at least up to 70 percent, the Chinese communist authorities still did not admit having had a "left"-deviationist line, and Liu Shaoqi, Lin Biao and the gang of four were accused of right deviation and all mistakes were regarded as rightist mistakes. The idea of "rather left than right" was still rampant throughout the country and deep-rooted. All mistakes of the past were attributed to the gang of four who were held responsible for the mistakes made before they were in power. The CCP Central Committee and Mao Zedong bore no responsibility. Every word of Mao's was truth. Mao never made a mistake. Verdicts made in the past must not be reversed, and reversal of verdicts would amount to restoration, retrogression and following the capitalist and revisionist roads. The first discussion of the truth criterion on such an ideological foundation merely made a small breach in this strong dam of thought. A few people of great wisdom and courage broke into the forbidden area. In the upper echelon, some leaders backed them up while others covertly opposed and resisted them. The majority of cadres at the middle and lower levels secretly supported them but dared not express their opinions openly. There were also those who secretly carried on activities against them. It was not till the higher echelon of the Chinese Communist Party made an affirmative evaluation that the leading bodies at various levels held one or two meetings, made some speeches and declared their stand in the press as the situation demanded. In this particular period, cadres and the masses dared not speak out freely lest they go beyond the bounds set by the Central Committee, for which they would be punished. The anti-rightist movement in 1957 and the Lushan conference in 1959 were overturned carts ahead from which a warning should have been taken. In case the "whatever" faction come to power, they will "hit back" and this discussion will be one for "luring the snakes out of their holes" and the next step will be "shooting the birds that come out." In this state of mind, the majority of cadres watched the wind and jumped to the tune of drums. All the speeches made by cadres of the provincial committees in the process to declare their stand followed the same pattern. During discussion, the masses gave warm responses and raised many questions but cadres dared not guide the masses to discuss them boldly. When the masses raised questions, cadres "went by a roundabout route" and evaded them on this excuse: The question of the Cultural Revolution and the question of Chairman Mao's merits and demerits "cannot be settled by us of this generation and will have to be settled by men of the next generation." Inasmuch as major questions could not be settled, many minor questions connected with them, like the question of Peng Dehuai or the question of how individuals were treated during the anti-rightist struggle and Cultural Revolution, could only be handled in this spirit.

To sum up, the first discussion of the truth criterion distinguished the criterion of truth ideologically and theoretically and did away with modern superstition. But the leaders at various levels remained at the stage of formal declaration of stand and did not get into deep touch with reality. They evaded sharp questions. This was so even with the second discussion of the criterion of truth when it started. RENMIN RIBAO of 5 October reported on the navy study classes: "Some leading comrades of party committees have not emancipated their minds and are not democratic in style. Because of this, the following conditions are found in some reading classes:

"1) As soon as the masses express their opinions the leaders reject them; 2) when the masses want to talk with a leader the leader goes on a roundabout route; 3) study plans still follow the old pattern. If you have a thousand proposals, it is for me to make the decision. In short, they are afraid that once the mind is emancipated, it will be difficult to unify understanding and wind the matter up. Thus, everybody can only indulge in empty, polite and irrelevant talk and say things of no consequence. They make an empty show of shooting something. Essential problems cannot be solved. Some cadres report: 'Enthusiastic when coming, disappointed when sitting down, lacking in confidence when getting up.'"

The main feature of the second discussion of the truth criterion was the requirement to link with reality. To be sure, some theoretical questions were also discussed. The discussion involved the following:

1. In the light of the 30-year history since the founding of the republic, distinguish which is right and which is wrong.
2. Class conditions at the present stage and the principal contradictions.
3. Social reality at the present stage and the question of sham socialism.
4. View Mao's merits and demerits from the 30-year history of the republic, restore Mao's true features, do away with modern superstition.
5. On concrete questions, negate the Great Cultural Revolution and affirm the line of the 1956 eighth congress of the CCP Central Committee, thereby giving Liu Shaoqi a fair and basically affirmative appraisal.
6. Re-examination of the theoretical questions.
7. Mold public opinion for summing up 30 years' mistakes and lessons.

During the period under review, a notable discussion of the theoretical questions was conducted in academic and theoretical circles. GUANGMING RIBAO of 15 September carried an article entitled: "Bring Democracy Into Full Play, Insure Contentment of 100 Schools of Thought--Symposium of Comrades in the Capital's Academic and Theoretical Circles Invited by Our Editorial Department." Several salient points meriting attention were put forward at the symposium.

One point was that differing opinions may be expressed and views freely aired over Marx, Lenin and Mao's theoretical and academic works and that the practice of taking every sentence and every word as truth and acting according to dogmas should be done away with.

Deputy Director Lin Ganquan of the History Research Center of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences said:

"Some discourses on concrete historical questions in the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao should be regarded as academic views of classic writers. In the past, differing opinions were not permitted on these academic views. Now, although it is said that forbidden areas will be opened, nobody dares to open the forbidden area in this sphere, nor has the press published a single article discussing these questions.... Differing opinions on academic views may also be discussed.... Why does a theoretical worker dare not discuss the academic questions raised by revolutionary teachers and dare not put forward new views?"

The second point was that no movement of academic criticism should be launched from now on.

Professor Zhang Dainian of the Department of Philosophy of Beijing University said:

"Academic criticism was frequent in the past. Differing views were criticized and criticism was frequently turned into one between the enemy and ourselves. This was the effect produced by the old tradition of 2,000 years of feudal society."

Sun Shangqing, deputy director of the Economic Research Center of the Chinese Academy of Social Science said:

"I think we should proclaim, as we do with regard to political movements, that from now on academic criticism movements will not be launched. The former movements of academic criticism were actually an expression of the extension of class struggle in the academic field and were conducted with grave consequences. As soon as a criticism movement was launched many valuable and significant academic viewpoints were struck down with the result that not only did academic development stagnate but economic construction was also adversely affected to a considerable degree."

The third point was that there should be freedom of speech concerning political questions.

Li Shu, editor of LISHI YANJIU said:

"In the past I criticized the gang of four for mixing up academic and political questions. But, how should we draw the dividing line between academic and political questions? This is a very difficult question which everybody finds impossible to solve. After long and hard thinking, I found I was wrong in trying to draw a dividing line. To distinguish academic from political questions is to admit that there is freedom of speech concerning academic questions and no freedom of speech concerning political questions. Is this not a flagrant violation of the constitution? If politically there is no freedom of speech, there can be no freedom of discussion with regard to science and art. This was the fundamental reason why the policy of letting 100 flowers bloom and 100 schools of thought contend did not work in the past."

At the symposium, Sun Shangqing referred to some specific mistakes made over the past 30 years and molded public opinion for summing up 30 years' mistakes and lessons. He said:

"As soon as the anti-rightist struggle was extended, many correct theories and academic viewpoints were subjected to wanton criticism. Many articles of great theoretical value written by Ma Yinchu, Sun Yefang and Gu Zhun shared the same fate. After that, all the academic circles simply parroted the words of others. In the first half of 1959, the communist wind was criticized and things took a turn for the better.... but soon the struggle against right deviation was waged, also in academic circles. Those correct viewpoints were turned into 'right opportunist fallacies'."

By comparison, the second discussion of the truth criterion did take a big step forward in linking with reality. It may be said that the first discussion affirmed the need to link discussion with and the second discussion reached a point of linking discussion with reality.

IV. The "National Day Speech" Entirely Differed From the "11th Congress Report"

It was on the basis of achieving definite results in the second discussion of the criterion of truth that the Chinese Communist Party held its fourth plenary session and approved Ye Jianying's "National Day Speech." The communique said: "Before the draft speech was discussed at the congress, opinion was extensively solicited within the party and from a section of the responsible persons of democratic parties and groups and some nonparty personages."

The communique held that "it is a historical document of exceptional importance and long-term guiding significance to the work of the whole party, the whole army and the whole country."

Ye Jianting's "National Day speech" is very important indeed. In certain respects, it may match the "resolution on several historical questions" adopted by the CCP Central Committee in 1945. To be sure, it has its defects and leaves some questions to be further explored. However, if we compare this speech with the political report delivered by Hua Guofeng at the 11th congress, we will see how much the Chinese Communist Party has changed in the last 2 years. It has taken a 180-degree turn on several major questions (like historical figures, historical events, political line). To make it easy for readers to compare and analyze, the writer enumerates below different presentations of the same question in the two reports:

Comparison of the two Speeches

1. Presentation of historical figures.

11th congress report: "To mourn Chairman Mao, founder of our party, our army and our People's Republic, great leader and teacher of the proletariat and the people of various nationalities in our country, who passed away last year, our respected and beloved premier Zhou Enlai, Chairman Zhu De...Comrade Kang Sheng, Comrade Dong Biwu, Comrade Li Fuchun, Comrade Chen Yi, Comrade He Long, proletarian revolutionaries who performed outstanding meritorious deeds...."

National Day speech: "We deeply cherish the memory of the forerunners of the Chinese revolution represented by Mr Sun Yat-sen and of Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, patriots of democratic parties and groups and nonparty patriotic democrats."

Here the most glaring change is: In the 11th congress report, Mao Zedong was the founder of the party, the army and the republic. He alone was qualified to have this title. Now, Mao Zedong is no longer recognized as the sole founder of the party, the army and the republic. Moreover, he and the revolutionaries of the older generation jointly performed meritorious deeds in founding and developing the People's Republic of China while the meritorious deeds performed by Sun Yat-sen and by patriotic democrats of other democratic parties and groups and nonparty patriotic democrats are affirmed anew.

2. The question of the CCP's political line.

11th congress report: "Both the political line and the organizational line of the 10th congress are correct." --Note: The 10th congress affirmed the political line and organizational line of the 9th congress. In other words, the line of the 11th congress moved forward in the so-called correct direction of the 9th and 10th congresses.

National Day speech: "The eighth national congress was held...in 1956;...On the 10 Major Relations' and 'On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People'--these two important writings and the main documents of the eighth congress are the guide for socialist revolution and socialist construction. Their basic contents are still of important guiding significance today. The eighth congress of the party correctly affirmed that "the several thousand years' history of class exploitation has basically concluded" in our country and proposed that the main task from now on would be to vigorously develop the productive forces of society...."

The 9th, 10th and 11th congresses criticized the 8th congress but now the 8th congress is affirmed while the "10-year interval" between the 9th congress and the 10th congress is called one of "great calamity."

3. Views on the gang of four's line.

11th congress report: "The gang of four pushed an ultrarightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line...."

National Day Speech: "The ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four...."

4. Views on the principal contradictions in society and the question of the current work focus.

11th congress report: "The principal contradictions in socialist society are the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the contradiction between the socialist road and the capitalist road." --- Note: This took Mao Zedong's basic line as the criterion.

National Day speech: On the basis of affirming the line of the eighth congress, it proposes: "The main task from now on is to vigorously develop the productive forces of society." As pointed out by the third plenary session, "We should shift the work focus to the economic aspect and the aspect of technical revolution" and "shift the focus of party work and the attention of the whole nation to socialist modernization."

5. Views on classes and class struggle.

11th congress report: "The old bourgeoisie is still there, the large numbers of petty bourgeoisie are still regularly engendering capitalist forces and new bourgeois elements are continuously coming into being. Insofar as their capacity for activity and force are concerned, they are still a great force in society. They will always find their agents within the Communist Party and place their hope of capitalist restoration on the capitalist-roaders within the party."

National Day Speech: "In our state, as classes the class of landlords, the class of rich peasants and the class of capitalists no longer exist. Among them, the vast majority of people with ability to work have been transformed into laborers supporting themselves by their own labor. Workers, peasants, intellectuals and all patriots of various nationalities are all masters of the state." "The tempestuous mass class struggle of the revolutionary period has basically concluded." "There are still counterrevolutionaries but their number is not large."

6. Views on Liu Shaoqi.

11th congress report: "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution smashed three bourgeois headquarters. This clearly indicates that with unrepentent capitalist-raoders like Liu Shaoqi, Lin Biao and the Wang-Zhang-Jiang-Yao 'gang of four' inside our party, we are indeed in danger of capitalist restoration."

Here Liu Shaoqi was placed in the same category as Lin Biao and the gang of four, came under the category of contradiction between the enemy and ourselves and was the chieftain waging the ninth line struggle.

The National Day speech affirms the eighth congress line, which virtually means a positive appraisal of Liu Shaoqi. During the Cultural Revolution, Liu Shaoqi's greatest crime was what he said in his political report to the eighth congress: "The contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward productive forces" was the principal contradiction.

[paragraph continues]

Now the speech affirms this view anew and emphasizes that at the eighth congress Liu and Mao held identical views. "Comrade Mao Zedong presided over the eighth national congress." This is not what was said in the past. "Liu Shaoqi squeezed revisionist stuff into the eighth congress report."

7. Views on the Great Cultural Revolution.

11th congress report: "Smashing the 'gang of four' is another great victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Chairman Mao pointed out: 'This Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is entirely necessary and very timely for consolidating and building socialism.' It smashed three bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shaoqi, Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' and, amid repeated struggles, recovered the power stolen by them, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat as never before and cleared the way for all-round and correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." "Therefore, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of our country will certainly go down in history as a great creation in the history of the dictatorship of the proletariat and will increasingly demonstrate its magnificence with the progress of history." "From now on, it will be necessary to carry out many great political revolutions of the same nature as the Great Cultural Revolution."

National Day speech: The 10-year counterrevolutionary destruction carried out by "Lin Biao and the gang of four brought a great calamity to the people of our country and made our socialist cause suffer the most grave setback since the founding of the republic." "Almost all leading cadres and many other cadres from the center to the basic levels, well-known model workers on various fronts, many workers, peasants and revolutionary soldiers, the broad masses of intellectuals including almost all school presidents, professors, scientists, engineers, technicians, medical scientists, social scientists, writers, artists and journalists, many cadres and people of minority nationalities, patriotic democrats who had cooperated with us, former industrialists and merchants, and many returned Overseas Chinese were falsely incriminated, attacked and persecuted in varying degrees and their families and friends were implicated. It was indeed a horrible calamity suffered by the people of all nationalities in our country."

8. Views on the basic line.

11th congress report: "Throughout the historical period of socialism there is struggle between the two classes of the proletariat and bourgeoisie and between the socialist and capitalist roads. This struggle is protracted, tortuous and sometimes very acute."

National Day speech: "Lin Biao and the gang of four believed that class differentiation should be based on one's thinking and political viewpoint. Consequently, they asserted that socialism which has eliminated exploitation is still brimful and will forever be brimful of class struggle, that this so-called class struggle should be used for deciding everything, replacing everything, attacking everything and striking down everything."

9. Views on the mistakes made by Mao Zedong and the Communist Party.

11th congress report: It represented Mao Zedong as being forever correct, attributed every setback in the history of China to Liu Shaoqi, Lin Biao and the gang of four and every victory to Mao Zedong and even gave Mao Zedong credit for all victories won after smashing the gang of four because Mao Zedong had a keen insight into matters long ago. In smashing the gang of four the Political Bureau of the Central Committee carried out Mao Zedong's "behest." [paragraph continues]

In the speech it was stated that the great victory in this line struggle (the 11th) "should be attributed to the great leader Chairman Mao and to our great party...." "Our Chairman Mao was wise and great. He had a keen insight into the antiparty activities of the 'gang of four' long ago. He severely criticized and sternly warned them many times and personally led our party in waging repeated struggles against them." "Chairman Mao's instructions strongly denounced the 'gang of four.'"

Here are mentioned Mao Zedong's "severe criticism," "stern warning," "strong denunciation" and "repeated struggles" against the "gang of four." How did Mao Zedong criticize the "gang of four" in reality? The original words quoted in the 11th congress were: "She (referring to Jiang Qing) is one of the Shanghai gang. You must look out. Don't form a small faction of four." "Don't appear in public too often. Don't write instructions on documents. Don't form a cabinet (be the behind-the-scenes boss). You have incurred widespread resentment. You should unite with the majority. This is my injunction." "Don't form factions. If you do, you will tumble and break your leg." The question of the "gang of four" "should be settled in the second half of this year if it can't be settled in the first half. If it can't be settled this year, it should be settled next year. If it can't be settled next year, then settle it several years thereafter." "After I am gone, she will make trouble."

Who would talk to whom in such a tune? Anyone with common sense can see at once that Mao was speaking in a tune of shielding, siding with, conniving at and admonishing somebody. Where can we find the slightest touch of struggle and denunciation in what he said?

In short, in the 11th congress report Mao Zedong and the Communist Party were represented as never making a mistake: "Our party is worthy of being called the party personally founded and cultivated by Chairman Mao, our army is worthy of being called the army personally built and educated by Chairman Mao and our people are worthy of being called the people armed with the thought of Mao Zedong."

The National Day speech states: In the anti-rightist struggle in 1957 "a mistake of extending the struggle was made. In 1958, objective laws were violated in guiding economic...mistakes of 'issuing confused orders,' giving inflated figures' and 'stirring up a communist wind' were made. In 1959, a struggle against so-called right opportunism was improperly waged within the party. Because of these 'left' mistakes...the national economy of our country suffered great setbacks at the end of the 1950's and in the early 1960's." "The starting-point of the Great Cultural Revolution was to oppose and prevent revisionism...the point is that revisionism was not accurately interpreted. Moreover, it departed from the principle of democratic centralism and adopted wrong guiding principles and methods of struggle. To achieve their counterrevolutionary aim, the conspirator and careerist Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their like exploited these mistakes, pushed them to the extreme and fabricated and pushed an ultra-'left' line."

The National Day speech frankly admits the mistakes committed by the CCP over the 30 years since the founding of the republic and also admits that the mistakes of the CCP were exploited by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" but their "counterrevolutionary, conspiratorial activities were entirely different in character from the mistakes made by our party." This way of presenting the facts is in accord with reality. Only this way of presenting the facts, and not the 11th congress report's way of presentation, can help bring order out of chaos and harmonize with the ideological understanding of the majority of people in our country.

Questions Left Over by the 4th Plenary Session

Compared with the 11th congress report, the "National Day speech" approved at the 4th plenary session made a 180-degree change in views on many questions of fundamental character. [paragraph continues]

For instance, the view on the basic contradiction in society and class conditions, the view on fundamental policy of the state, particularly the views on Mao Zedong and the Cultural Revolution, the view on achievements and shortcomings of the Chinese Communist Party, and so on. Compared with the third plenary session held half a year before, the fourth plenary session has also taken a big step forward in seeking truth from facts. Its basic understanding of each question is comparatively in accord with reality and is able to reflect the aspirations of the people.

Probably the deepest impression Ye Jianying's "National Day speech" gives many people is that the CCP has started to admit its mistakes on many major questions. In the past, "the great, glorious and correct" Communist Party of China almost never admitted its mistakes. Those who made mistakes were not communists but "left" and right opportunists and "class enemies." The party itself never made mistakes. At long last, it now admits its mistakes.

However, although it has admitted "left" mistakes made since the anti-rightist struggle, it has not revealed everything to the people about the causes of mistakes, their background and process and about the internal struggle going on in the upper echelon when these mistakes were made. The people want to know why nobody in the "great, glorious and correct" CCP discovered and corrected the "left" mistakes when they began to appear. Why was the CCP unable to sum up experience and learn its lessons after the mistakes had produced evil consequences? Why did the party continue to develop in the direction of "left" with the result that the destiny of the country was at stake and people's livelihood was adversely affected for as long as 20 years and more? Only by making public the true state of affairs can the people distinguish right and wrong on major issues, can the solidarity of the state be promoted, and can the centripetal force of the people be maintained.

The 4th plenary session has taken a big step forward on historical questions but, as the "National Day speech" states, the "the CCP Central Committee holds that the history of the past 30 years and particularly the 10-year history of the Great Cultural Revolution should be formally summed up through a special conference at the appropriate time. But on the occasion of celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic it is necessary make a preliminary evaluation."

This means that the "National Day speech" merely makes a preliminary evaluation of this historical question and that it is up to a special conference to draw a formal conclusion.

As the preliminary evaluation still evades many questions and fails to face historical facts and speak out on things as they were, the CCP, while admitting its mistakes and no longer attributing everything to Lin Biao and the gang of four, still covers up (or evades) some basic facts when it comes to the main feature of their ultra-left line.

For instance, it says that Lin Biao and the gang of four held that "the socialist society is still brimful and will forever be brimful of class struggle." However, as everybody knows, Mao Zedong's and the Communist Party's theory of grasping class struggle were advanced long ago. The protracted existence of socialist society and the so-called "basic line" giving expression to class struggle in each sphere were suggested by Mao Zedong in 1962. At that time, the gang of four had not come to power and Wang Hongwen was just a worker in Shanghai. Therefore, insofar as its salient points were concerned, the theory of "taking class as the key link," was not discovered by Lin Biao and the gang of four. They merely gave play to it a little.

Further, the "National Day speech" accuses Lin Biao and the gang of four of "propagating the theory of genius, regarding the revolutionary leader as an omnipotent and omniscient god whose every word is truth and must forever be carried out, and denying that the people are the makers of history." True, after the Cultural Revolution was started, Mao Zedong was fantastically deified. But such a propagation of personality cult--"heroes make history"--dates far back in the history of the CCP. As early as the Yanan period, Mao was publicized as "the great savior of the people," which was contrary to the "never has there been a savior" in the "Internationale." Ever since the founding of the republic, the CCP encouraged singing the praises of Mao Zedong (goodness knows how many songs have been written to sing the praises of him) and never permitted any criticism of Mao and other leaders in the press. This myth is a time-honoured one and has had a widespread influence. Otherwise, it would not be so easy for Lin Biao and the gang of four to promote modern superstition. Even to this day, the CCP is still unable to deal with this question thoroughly. In its eyes, any open speech criticizing leaders is the greatest outrage. These circumstances are fraught with hotbeds for cultivating modern superstition. The common people are very sensitive to this question and it is really necessary for the Chinese communist authorities to sum up the history of deification. The whole party (particularly at the middle and higher levels) must assume responsibility for deification and must not shift the responsibility onto Lin Biao, the gang of four or feudal traditional ideas.

What is given the least importance in the whole "National Day speech" is the question of cadres' privilege. This is a question of greatest concern to the people of mainland China as well as a question which evoked the strongest reaction among the delegates in the course of group discussion at the second session of the fifth people's congress. Yet, in this "National Day speech" totalling more than 20,000 characters, only two sentences refer to cadres' privilege: "Under no circumstances will the party and government personnel, particularly the leading cadres at the higher level, be permitted to avail themselves of their functions and power to seek private gains and prerogatives politically and in their livelihood. We must resolutely oppose all improper styles of placing oneself in a privileged position, getting in by the back door, benefiting oneself at the expense of the public, benefiting oneself at the expense of others, suppressing criticism and launching retaliatory attacks, and those who violate party discipline and state laws must be sternly dealt with." These two sentences are merely abstract, superficial criticism of cadres' privileged style which has developed in recent years and is assuming increasingly serious proportions. Obviously these words are impotent against cadres' privileged style because no concrete provisions for punishment are made. There is reason to believe that although privilege is a glaring contradiction in mainland China, the question involves the interests of too many people in power, and the Chinese communist authorities still lack adequate resolve to straighten things out. This is the question the fourth plenary session was not able to settle; it is a question fraught with danger.

The 180-degree turn the "National Day speech" has made on many past ways of saying things is reasonable and practical. In the writer's opinion, there is only one point, that is, the so-called criticism of Lin Biao's and the gang of four's "new changes in class relations," that is open to discussion. The "speech" criticizes Lin Biao and the gang of four for "preaching that a new bourgeoisie has formed within the party, fabricating the counterrevolutionary formula--old cadres: democrats and democratics: capitalist-roaders--and taking the leading backbone of our party, government and army as the targets of so-called 'uninterrupted revolution'." But, this theory advanced by the gang of four originated from Mao Zedong's consistent stand. Only the gang of four developed into a formula, "old cadres are equal to capitalist-roaders."

Beginning in 1949, Mao Zedong all along devoted himself to fighting the "aristocrat stratum" formed within the party, otherwise called "capitalist-roaders in power" or "class of bureaucrats." (See my "Class Conditions and the Principal Contradictions in Mainland China" in CHISHIH NIENTAI August issue) True, the method of struggle adopted by him for the Cultural Revolution was undesirable, but his theory of opposing the privileged stratum was aimed at the reality of socialist China.

The fourth plenary session of the CCP admits the serious mistakes during the period of Mao Zedong's leadership and admits that the Cultural Revolution was a calamity. This is the progress the Chinese Communist Party has made and is the good side. When the fourth plenary session also criticizes Mao Zedong's theory of guarding against the formation of a privileged stratum within the party as the words of the gang of four, it tends to throw away the baby with the bath water. The "National Day speech" only casually mentions the question of cadres' privilege, which is of concern to the Chinese people. This reflects what Mao Zedong warned: "Having become high officials, they protect the interests of high officials." This is the unsettled question left over by the fourth plenary session. For a long time to come, a struggle centering on this unsettled question will inevitably be unfolded between the people and those in power and among those in power.

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